

# The Mining Journal.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1370.—Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.)

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)  
Mr. Crofts has the following SHARES FOR *bona fide* SALE, net, and all calls paid: where prices are not affixed an offer is wanted:—10 Old Tolgus, £11 (call of 2s. paid); 25 Leland Consols, 30s.; 50 Bryntall, £21; 125 Nanteco and Penrhyn, 6s. 6d. net (all calls paid); 25 Gyrilis; 7 Carcolt for £102½; 30 Great South Tolgus, £4½; 200 East Lincric, 10s.; 40 Great Crinins, 19s.; 20 East Carn Brea; 5 Long Rake.  
\* \* \* BUYER of Wheel Uny, Wheel Moyle, North Downs, Sorridge Consols, Wheel Edward, Wheel Arthur, 1 East Basset, Bottle Hill, East Caradon.  
WANTED:—Great Wheel Martha, at 25s.  
\* \* \* Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear of purchasers, and also parties in ARREAR OF CALLS, or used by merchants, may learn their true legal position and be advised how to act, by applying to Mr. Crofts.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 14s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 18s.; 20 Charlotte, 18s.; 20 Dale, 15s.; 5 East Carn Brea, £10½; 20 East Budnick and Mount, 7s. 6d.; 10 East Caradon, £27½; 20 East Russell, £23½; 50 Great Wheel Martha, 28s. 6d.; 50 Great Tregune; 5 Gonnenna, £1½; 50 Great Retallack, 17s. 6d.; 2 Herodsfot; 10 Hington Down, £4½; 5 Harriett, 21s.; 50 Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d.; 10 Ludcott, £23½; 2 Long Rake; 20 Marke Valley, £10; 20 North Hallenbeagle, 25s.; 20 New Treleigh, 32s.; 20 North Downs, £2½; 5 Old Tolgus United, £9; 5 North Frances, £2½; 50 North Miners, 24s.; 10 Penhaie Moor, £1; 5 Providence, £45; 50 Redmoor, 6s.; 100 Ribden; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 30s.; 20 South Condurrow, 8s. 6d.; 50 Sorridge; 5 Seton, £11½; 5 Trelawny; 5 West Caradon; 2 West Rose Down, £15; 20 Wheel Edward, £23½; 10 Wheel Gyrilis; 50 West Silver Bank, par; 10 Wheel Anne; and 50 Worthing, 11s.—JAMES LANE is a BUYER of Wheel Gyrilis, Long Rake, West Caradon, Trelawny, and Mary Ann.

**PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.  
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

**MR. W. LEALAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN—  
Bills, £21. E. Dev Con., £1 18s. 9d. Sorridge, 13s. 9d.  
Bottle Hill, 17s. 6d. Great Fortune, £18½. Stray Park, £31½.  
Cook's Kitchen, £30. South Caradon, £255. Stray Park, £31½.  
Creake, £27½. Hington Down, £4. So. Wh. Margaret, 8s. 9d.  
Caradon Cons., £10½. Herodsfot, £28. West Caradon, £56.  
Drake Walls, 21s. Long Rake, £15 (call paid). Wheel Arthur, 13s. 6d.  
East Caradon, £27½. North Miners, 23s. Wheel Edward, £29½.  
East Russell, £27½. North Robert, 20s. Wheel Gyrilis, £19½.  
East Carn Brea, £10. North Downs, £5½. Wheel Seton, £116.  
E. Grenville, 34s. Marke Valley, £9 17s. 6d.  
And is a BUYER of—  
Wheel Uny. Wheel Moyle. East Russell.  
Wheel Uny. Wheel Hearle. Wheel Trelawny.  
An OFFER WANTED for—  
Bedford Consols. Calstock Consols. Okel Tor.  
November 22, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

**MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,**  
Is a SELLER of—  
10 Uny, £4½. 20 Hington Down, £4. 10 Norris, £23½.  
20 East Carn Brea, £10. 50 Creake, 11s. 2 Seton, 115½.  
2 Stray Park, £35. 20 Edward, £27½. 50 Sorridge, 13s. 6d.  
25 Uny, 16s. 6d. 5 East Caradon, £27½. 5 North Down, £23½.  
Commission on buying or selling, ¼ per cent. The "Mining Share Monitor" free for 6d.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**MR. JOSEPH GREGORY** has REMOVED from Bank Chambers, Lothbury, to No. 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.  
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.  
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, ¼ per cent.  
**OFFICE OF REFERENCE FOR THE BRYNABOR LEAD MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.**

**MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES, at lowest prices net, or on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders confided to him.  
SHARES FOR SALE, free of any commission:—  
10 Edward, £23½. 2 Margaret, £46. 2 Providence, £48½.  
40 Uny, 15s. 50 New Frances, 6s. 6d. 2 Stray Park, £34½.  
20 Alfred Consols, 15s. (call paid). 20 Merilyn, 13s.  
Nov. 22, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**WILLIAM MICHELL** continues to DEAL in all DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES, and has FOR SALE:—  
10 Alfred Consols, 17s. 6d. 35 Great Crinins (offer). 2 No. Trekerby, £23½.  
70 Charlotte Unitd., 21s. 40 East Rosewarne, 21s. 40 East Rosewarne, 21s.  
10 Clifford, 31s. 20 Marke Valley, £10. 50 So. Carn Hooper, 17s. 6d.  
1 Condurrow, £77½. 20 North Downs, £5 8s. 9d. 2 Stray Park, £34.  
10 East Caradon, £27½. 20 North Frances, £3. 50 Uny, 15s.  
10 Edward, £27½. 50 North Miners, 25s. 100 West Par, 3s.  
And a BUYER of—  
20 Long Rake, 14s. 5 Great Fortune, £12½. 50 Drake Walls, 17s. 6d.  
10 Bryn Gwlog, £26. 50 North Miners, 21s. 20 Uny, £4½.  
Apply to W. MICHELL, 3, Austin Friars, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. WM. HENDERSON** has REMOVED from Alderley Edge to LONDON, and from the extremely favourable results obtained by two works now in operation on Spanish and Cornish copper ores, he is now in a POSITION to FURNISH EVERY INFORMATION on the WORKING of his processes on every variety of POOR COPPER ORES. Silver, gold, cobalt, nickel, and tin ores can also be treated to great advantage.  
Mr. Henderson is PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES to any extent, and to UNDERTAKE the PROFITABLE REDUCTION of COPPER ORES, if above 1 per cent. produce, and in sufficiently large quantities.  
Parties desirous of seeing their own ores operated upon, to the extent of 50 tons, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.  
All communications to be addressed to 44, Addison-road, Kensington, W.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE 20 East Carn Brea; 50 North Miners, 22s. 9d.; 2 East Basset, £27½; 2 Seton, £113½; 25 East Caradon, £27½; 10 Marke Valley; 2 South Frances; 3 West Caradon, £54; 10 Wheel Gyrilis, £11½; 100 Great South Tolgus; 5 West Bryn Gwlog; 50 Dale, 14s. 9d.; 5 Caradon Consols, £10½; 4 Silver Rake; 50 West Tolvadden, 7s. 6d.; 3 Great Wheel Fortune; 80 South Devon Iron, 6s.; 20 United Mexican; 10 St. John del Rey; 50 Great Retallack; 10 Great Margaret, £46½; 25 North Downs, £5 9s.; 50 Sorridge Consols, 14s.; 2 Cook's Kitchen, £28½; 2 Herodsfot; 2 Providence, £46; 20 Wheel Uny, £4½; 4 Billins; 50 Wheel Edward; 100 Great Wheel Martha; 50 Drake Walls, 21s.; 5 North Trekerby, £24½; 3 Trelawny, £17; 40 South Bryn Gwlog; 50 West South Caradon, 16s.; 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 3s.; 20 Wheel Moyle; 50 Creake, 10s.; 20 Creake, £23½; 100 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 50 Hington Down; 5 Long Rake; 50 Gawton; 1 Devon Great Consols; 100 Ribden, 4s. 9d.; 50 Wheel Arthur, 14s.; 100 Worthing, 11s.  
Holders of shares difficult of sale may find purchasers through Mr. Budge.

**RAILWAYS AND MINES.**—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which only those who have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 6s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.  
Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., 79, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**GEORGE MOORE,**  
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.  
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

**JAMES HERRON** has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—  
10 Anglo Mex. Mint, £15½. 25 Great Caradon, 6s. 40 Sorridge Cons., 16s.  
4 Bryn Gwlog, £27½. 10 Gawton. 30 St. Day, 10s. 6d.  
3 Billins. 10 Hington Down. 2 S. Bryn Gwlog, £7½.  
1 Buller. 1 Herodsfot, £38½. 1 South Wheel Frances, £95.  
10 Bottle Hill, 12s. 9d. 2 Herward Unitd., £8½.  
2 Carn Brea, £76½. 20 Holmbush, £1 5s. 6d. 20 Silver Bank (20s. paid)  
10 Cobre, £35. 4 Kitty (Leland), £5 7s. 6d. 4 Silver Rake.  
50 Celn Cliven, 10s. 20 Kelly Bray, 16s. 9d., x.c. 1 W. Raset, £15 6s. 9d.  
20 Carn Camborne, 12s. 6d. 20 Lady Bertha, 15s. 1 Trelawny, £16½.  
2 Carcolt, £15. 20 Linares, £7 6s. 9d. 30 Tamar Con., £12 3s. 6d.  
2 Cook's Kitchen, £29½. 1 Long Rake. 10 Tincroft, £7.  
3 Craddock Moor, £25. 10 Ludcott, £2 10s. 20 West Stray Park, £4½.  
50 Charlotte Unitd., 21s. 9d. 10 Molind. 20 Wheel Uny, 15s. 9d.  
40 Cuddra, 28s. 9d. 10 Marke Valley, £9 16s. 9d. 20 West Seton, £30½.  
20 Collicombe, 10s. 6d. 20 Manchester & Festiniog Slate Quarry. 1 W. Raset, £15 6s. 9d.  
1 Mary Ann, £14 13s. 9d. 20 West Devon Cons., 3s. 50 Worthing, 11s.  
50 North Miners, 24s. 9d. 1 Wendron Cons., £14.  
20 North Basset, £3 13s. 9d. 30 Wh. Grenville, 32s.  
2 North Trekerby, £24½. 10 Wheel Harriett, 20s. 9d.  
2 North Downs, £5½. 25 Wheel Crebor, 9s. 9d.  
50 Dale, 15s. 6d. 20 New Frances, 6s. 6d., x.c. 10 Wheel Edward, 44s. 9d.  
50 Drake Walls, 19s. 9d. 1 No. Rosewar, £18. 5 Wheel Uny, £4 8s. 9d.  
50 Devon Union. 20 North Buller, £3½. 20 West Potmar, 8s. 9d.  
2 Ding Dong, £14. 10 North Frances, £2 13s. 20 West Stray Park, £4.  
20 Deep Level, 6s. 9d. 10 North Robert, £3s. 9d. 1 West Sharp Tor.  
10 East Russell, £2 18s. 9d. 20 North Hald, 10s. 30 West Tolcarne, 6s. 6d.  
20 East Carn Brea. 5 North Croft, 38s. 9d. 20 Wheel Moyle.  
20 East Rosewarne, 22s. 6d. 5 Old Tolgus. 40 West South Caradon, 16s. 9d.  
20 East Grenville, 32s. 6d. 30 Okel Tor (offer wanted). 1 West Caradon, £52½.  
5 East Consols, £27 6s. 9d. 5 Par Consols, £7 18s. 9d. 5 Wh. Gyrilis, £3 9d.  
30 East Kongsberg (fully paid up £3), 36s. 10 Fendean, £4½. 5 Wheel Hearle.  
20 East Dev. Cons., £13½. 30 Prosper Unitd., 37s. 6d. 10 Wheel Emma, 29s. 6d.  
1 East Basset, £29½. 60 Port Phillip, 31s. 9d. 2 West Bryn Gwlog.  
5 Great S. Tolgus, £4 10s. 1 Rosewarne Unitd., £22½. 5 West Trelawny, £23½.  
1 Gt. Fortune, £13 8s. 9d. 30 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 20 West Wendron, 4s. 9d.  
1 Grambler, £13. 24s. 6d. 20 Wheel Arthur, 13s. 9d.  
25 Great Alfred. 40 Ribden, 4s. 9d. 10 West Condurrow (offer wanted).  
50 Great Moelwyn (£115s. paid), 22s. 10 St. John del Rey, £52½. 30 West Silver Bank, 20s.  
25 Great Carnis, 17s. 2 Stray Park, £33 8s. 9d. 1 Wheel Seton, £114½.  
20 Great Retallack. 30 So. Condurrow. 10 Wheel Emma, 29s. 6d.  
And is a BUYER of 20 St. John del Rey, 200 North Miners, 10 South Carn Brea, 1 South Caradon, 100 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 10 Billins, 10 Old Tolgus United, and 10 Bryn Gwlog.  
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, November 22, 1861.

**MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.** MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.  
Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2¼ per cent. for less sums.

**MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,**  
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,**  
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, near the Stock Exchange, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for principals in RAILWAY, MINE, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, &c., at the usual Stock Exchange rate of commission, and from the contiguity of his office to that institution he is enabled to provide promptly on all orders entrusted to his charge, either by telegraph or post.  
Nov. 22, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES.**  
Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at closest market prices, and has made a selection of Dividend paying and sound Progressive Stocks in which he can with confidence recommend investments at present depressed prices. The favourable turn in the market for metals, and the further reduction in the Bank's rate of interest to 3 per cent., would point to prices having seen their lowest for the present.  
Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER of Bryn Gwlog, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Devon Great Consols, East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Herodsfot, Marke Valley, North Downs, Providence, South Caradon, Stray Park, West Caradon, Wheel Seton, Billins, and Silver Rake, and is a SELLER of 7 Bryn Gwlog, £27; 1 East Basset, £29; 10 East Caradon, £27; 10 Long Rake, £14½; call paid; 50 Marke Valley, £9½; 30 North Frances, £3; 1 South Frances, £38½; 20 Wheel Moyle, £23½; 50 Wheel Grenville, 31s.; and 2 Wheel Seton, £115.  
**MR. BATTERS** has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES OF EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, and BILLINS.

**MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

**JOHN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,**  
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE CORNHILL,** has FOR SALE:—  
5 Caradon Consols, £23½. 20 Great Retallack, 17s. 2 West Caradon, £54.  
10 East Caradon, £27½. 20 Lady Bertha, 15s. 1 Wheel Seton, £116.  
10 East Carn Brea, £29½. 5 Marke Valley, £9½. 1 Stray Park, £34½.  
20 East Grenville, 32s. 50 Sorridge, 15s. 20 Uny, 17s.  
1 Grambler, £16. 5 Wheel Ludcott. 5 Wheel Gyrilis.  
10 Hington Down, £4. 30 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.  
BUYER of 5 Merilyn.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS AND ADVICE** in East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Caradon Consols, West Caradon, Hington Down, Wheel Gyrilis, and Wheel Seton.  
East Caradon—Report: 60 east, £40; 50 east, £55; 60 west, £7; this end suspended, being up to boundary. Sale of 310 tons realised about £1950; ore not so good in quality. There being now only two ends to drive on the course of the lode, shareholders should have the mine constantly watched by their agents, as in the event of any immediate delivery (share being sold) the price would rapidly fall. Present price, £27 buyers for immediate delivery (share being sold) the price would rapidly fall. The disposition to buy for "account" has considerably subsided.  
Money advanced on mining shares at moderate rates of interest.  
Nov. 22, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

**MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C.** (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.  
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

**WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2¼ per cent. on less sums.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,** is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, aided by his bi-monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to give sound advice and accurate information on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties.  
Mr. SPARGO has for sale SHARES in MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum in bi-monthly or quarterly dividends, and also a number of shares in progressive mines at a low figure.  
The following works are published by Mr. Spargo, viz.:—Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Devon and Cornwall for 1859; ditto for 1860; Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall; Geological Maps of the Various Mining Districts of Cornwall, embracing upwards of seven hundred mines, showing boundary lines of every mine with the lodes, cross-courses, and adits traversing each; and a relief Model Map of Cornwall. The mines in these maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend mines; mines returning ore, not paying dividends; progressive mines, and mines abandoned, thus showing the real position of every mine, with the surrounding districts, so that the merest tyro may, at a glance, understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to invest.  
Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders negotiated on a commission of 2½ per cent.

**SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF MINING SHARES** will take place at Garraway's, on Thursday, the 12th of December next. Persons desirous of offering shares for sale must give notice of same at the offices of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., on or before the 8th of December.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.**

**JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,**  
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**S H A R E S W A N T E D:—**  
1 Botallack, £215. 1 South Tolgus, £40. Grambler & St. Aubyn, £13½.  
Great Fortune, £13. 5 West Caradon, £48. 1 South Basset, an offer wanted.  
1 Levant. Oxford Amalgamated. Lady Bertha, 15s.  
North Grambler. Kitty (Leland), £3½. 1 Copper Hill.  
North Basset, £23½. 1 Margaret, £43. 1 Wheel Seton, £112½.  
Trefusis, Lewis, and other shares not saleable in the market.  
FOR SALE:—  
1 Wheel Reeth, £25. 5 North Rosewar, £17½. 15 Treloweth, offer wanted  
10 West Stray Park, £4. 3 Rosewarne Unitd., £22½. 1 South Basset, an offer wanted.  
40 New Treleigh, £13½. 20 Carnborne Year, £23½. 25 Tyingham, offer wanted.  
3 West Trelawny, £23½. 75 St. Day Unitd., 11s. 6d.  
Commission, 1¼ per cent.  
H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** has ESPECIAL BUSINESS in the following, as a BUYER or SELLER. Applicants are solicited to state the number of shares on enquiry. Cash given on receipt of transfer certificates:—Botallack, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, East Basset, Great Fortune, Herodsfot, North Downs, Par Consols, Providence, South Caradon, South Frances, St. Ives Consols, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, West Caradon, West Seton, Kitty, Ludcott, Margaret, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Wheel Basset. Also in Calvadnock, Drake Walls, East Carn Brea, Great Retallack, Hington Down, North Basset, Lady Bertha, New Treleigh, New Frances, North Trekerby, North Robert, North Croft, Pendean, Sorridge, South Basset, South Caradon Hooper, South Carn Brea, Stray Park, Trecrom, West Par, West Frances, Harriett, Norris, Prosper Unitd., Uny, Uny, and Union.  
Reliable information can be obtained for those desirous to invest in British Mines, and who would do wisely to seek before they are induced to embark in many of the adventures so highly eulogised in private lists and circulars, or in public letters.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,**  
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,**  
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

**MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,**  
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.  
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

**MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E. AND M.E., SHAREBROKER, &C.,**  
7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
London office for North Portland, and North Pool Mines. Shares should be bought in the former. (See Official Report in the Mining Journal of the 16th inst.)

**MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.**  
Is in a position to DEAL SPECIALLY in RIBDEN and DALE SHARES.  
Reliable information.  
BUYER of Dale, Ribben, Wheel Grenville, Lady Bertha, North Robert.  
FOR SALE:—50 Dale, 14s.; 40 Ribden, 4s. 9d.; and 5 Marke Valley, £9½.  
Money advanced on shares, at 10 per cent.  
Bankers: Leek Bank.

**JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.**

**RALPH MOORE, MINING ENGINEER, HAS REMOVED** to 156, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.  
REPORTS and VALUATIONS MADE OF MINERAL PROPERTY, PLANS OF MINERAL FITTINGS, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS, &c.  
SURFACE and MINERAL SURVEYING.

**MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,**  
COLLIERY VIEWER and SURVEYOR, INSPECTOR and VALUER OF MINES and MACHINERY, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

**MESSRS. C. TOOKEY, F.C.S., AND M. W. JOHNSON, F.C.S.,**  
ASSAYERS, ANALYSTS, AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS. LABORATORIES, 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

**MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE** UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

**MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E.,** may be consulted by letter addressed to No. 38, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.; or personally at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

**DEVON UNION MINE.—SHARES WANTED.**  
Sellers will please state number, lowest price, and amount paid per share, to "W. J. T." Post-office, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

**FOR SALE:—**1 South Basset, £12; 1 St. Ives, £29½; 1 Wendron Consols, £11½; 50 St. Day Unitd., 10s. 6d.; 10 Kelly Bray and 50 New Frances, offer wanted, and calls paid.—Apply to J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, Old Broad-st., London.

**ON SALE, the LOWER MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, and SAW MILL, or part of the same.** Reports, &c., will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps, by Mr. JOHN HUGHES, Fronhaug, Llanberis, North Wales.

**TO MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—**The ADVERTISER, who has had considerable EXPERIENCE in the WORKING of THICK and THIN COAL and IRONSTONE MINES, is DESIROUS of MEETING with a SITUATION as an ASSISTANT. Good references.—Address, "A. B. C.," No. 4, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

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**MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING** FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY. Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD** by Messrs. FULLER and CO., No. 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to communicate with them, either for the purchase or sale of such stocks.  
Messrs. FULLER and Co. call especial attention to the present favourable opportunity of investing in British mines, being perfectly free from risk, and paying 15 to 20 per cent. Also, in a few progressive mines, upon which 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months. Telegraphic messages punctually attended to.  
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## WHEEL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY.

Registered under the Island statute, with limited liability.  
Amount of capital originally subscribed, £25,000, in £1 shares.  
Now issued, 45,000 preference shares, with power under the Deed of Settlement to issue 30,000 further shares.

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PURSER—John West, Esq.  
BANKERS—The Bank of Jamaica.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. McNeil and Drummond.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN ENGLAND.

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LEONARD ROWE VALPY, Esq., London.

ROBERT HASTIE WILSON, Esq., Liverpool.

(With power to increase the number to five.)

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank.

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The above company, formed in Jamaica for working various mining rights, have hitherto confined their operations to Charing Cross Mine, where the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 65 fms., with six intersecting adit levels, and the ore raised to the present time has realised a net return of £1922 15s. 9d. for 206 tons.

There are now laid open in the workings, ready to be raised immediately, from 80 to 100 tons of ore, averaging at a moderate estimate 14 per cent. of fine copper, and the erection of proper machinery is all that is necessary to develop the resources of the mine.

The original subscribed capital being expended, Mr. Tregoning, mining engineer, who inspected the mine in 1858, and is fully acquainted with all its workings, calculates that a further sum of £9000 will be sufficient to cover cost of machinery, and to extend the shaft to a further depth of 40 fms., although in all probability the mine will be in a paying condition before that depth is reached.

It was, therefore, resolved to raise the additional capital required by the issue of 45,000 preference shares, representing £1 fully paid up, at 4s. per share in full, with priority of dividend over the original capital up to 5 per cent. on the full amount of share. These shares were intended for distribution amongst the original shareholders in Jamaica, but from the limited means of many of the parties, only £4000 of the preference capital have been subscribed in the island, and the remaining £5000 are offered for distribution in this country, of which nearly one-half is already engaged.

These particulars are submitted to the public as an inducement to take some interest in an undertaking that promises so well; and now that the whole of the machinery and steam-engine, manufactured by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, have been recently shipped for the mine, there will be no further delay in progressing with the work energetically.

The undersigned have been legally constituted the agents of the company in this city, and every information respecting the progress and working of the mine will be at all times available to the shareholders at the undermentioned address.

Applications for shares will be received up to the 10th December, addressed to PHINEAS ABRAHAM, and LEONARD ROWE VALPY, agents for the Wheel Jamaica Copper Company, 3, New London-street, London, E.C., Nov. 23, 1861.

The following letter from Mr. A. Tregoning, mining engineer, refers to a communication from a mining captain of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, carrying on works in the same district as Charing Cross Mine is situated:—

185, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 4, 1861.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the following extract from Capt. Martin's last report on Stamford Hill Mine:—

"I wrote you in Sept. last that we had about 25 fms. to drive in the 46 fm. adit level to cut the Charing Cross lode. We have driven to date about 26 fms., and have cut a lode, strong and masterly, carrying green carbonate and spots of yellow copper ore, and letting out a large stream of water; by its bearing and underlie it answers to the Charing Cross lode. We have cut into it at date (Sept. 6) 3 ft., and not as yet seen any north wall. The bearing is 20° west of south, and underlying 18 in. in a fathom north-west; this is the same as the lode has in the Charing Cross Mine; it is a very fine looking lode for this depth."

From this it appears that Capt. Martin has every reason to believe that the lode he has intersected is a continuation of the principal lode discovered and worked on in Charing Cross Mine, where it has yielded upwards of 200 tons of copper ore from the workings above the adit level, which are situated upwards of a half a mile from the point where it is now intersected in Stamford Hill Mine—a circumstance of considerable importance, as it proves the regular continuation of the lode for such a distance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. TREGONING.  
P. Abraham, Esq., 3, New London-street, E.C.

Further extract from Capt. Martin's letter, dated Jamaica, Oct. 23, 1861:—"The lode (new lode discovered recently, supposed to be Charing Cross main lode) in the 46 south-west 16 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton per fm.; so promising a looking lode has never been seen at Stamford Hill Mine; it contains yellow ore and black oxide, with green carbonates and native copper; such a thing has never been seen at this mine since I have been here. This level has now been driven within a few fathoms of the Queen's-head, the boundary line between Thomasland and the Stamford Hill sett. They have another such lode at the 65, or deepest adit level at the Charing Cross Mine; when they stopped working Capt. Francis says the lode was 4 ft. wide, and bespangled with ore for that width. I find the distance from our present end at the 46 to where they have driven in the Charing Cross Mine not more than 440 fms. from point to point; this is a rough guess, but so soon as the weather improves I will ascertain the exact distance."

## THE MUNSTER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Duly registered and constituted under Act 19 and 20 Vic., c. 47.

10s. thereof to be paid on application for shares, and 10s. on allotment; and no call will be required for a period of twelve months from the date of allotment.

### DIRECTORS.

N. P. LEADER, Esq., M.P., County Cork, and Carlton Club, Chairman.  
I. W. DEACON, Esq., 12, Warwick-crescent, Westbourne-terrace,  
JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Esq., 77, Addison-road, Kensington.  
C. W. SWAISLAND, Esq., the Albany, Piccadilly.  
JESSE JOHN TUSTIN, Esq., 83, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Harrison, 5, Walbrook, London; Messrs. Lewis and Hows, 22, Nassau-street, Dublin.

### BROKERS.

Messrs. Bragg and Stockdale, 6, Throgmorton-street, London.  
Messrs. Taunton and Molyneux, Liverpool.  
Messrs. Stephens and Son, Dublin.  
Edward Fox, Esq., Dublin.  
Messrs. Orr and Co., Belfast.  
Samuel Walker, Esq., Manchester.  
George Down, Esq., Exeter.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London; the National Bank, Dublin.  
SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. Trotter.  
OFFICES,—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been established for the purpose of working mines in the province of Munster, but more especially in the counties of Cork and Kerry, where several valuable copper, lead, and barytes mines have been worked, and a considerable sum expended upon them; and there is such evidence of their value as to justify a further vigorous prosecution.

These properties having been worked to a great extent by private individuals, whose capital being inadequate to their proper development, has induced the proprietors to enter into arrangements whereby the freehold land, buildings, the leases of the several mines, with the steam-engines, machinery, and plant of every description, together with the right of exploring for minerals over additional property exceeding 10,000 acres in extent (and through which the lodes of the mines already worked are traceable and have been explored), and with the power of taking leases, which will be transferred to this company, the owners agreeing to accept, as the value of the freehold land, buildings, steam-engines, machinery, and plant of every description, the sum of £5000 in cash, and the residue in 6000 paid-up shares, and 3000 shares upon which £1 only is paid; the vendors remaining liable to all future calls to be made upon the last series of 3000 shares; thus identifying the interests of the vendors with those of the shareholders.

The success attending these mining operations in Ireland whose capital has been adequate to their requirements, warrants the expectation that a judicious outlay in working the mines contracted for by this company would be most remunerative in its results. An opinion has been expressed that minerals in Ireland are only met with near the surface, and not in depth. The fallacy of such opinions is clearly proved by the workings of the Berehaven, Holyford, Knockmahon, Ballycunnisk, and the Wicklow Mines, which are sunk to depths varying from 60 to 200 fms., are paying large dividends, and yielding increasing quantities of ore the deeper they are worked.

It is a well-known fact, that many of the largest dividend-paying mines in Cornwall and Devon had been nearly or quite abandoned for want of sufficient means to prosecute them; but these very mines, on the introduction of additional capital, produced results which not only fully repaid all the original outlay, but continue to be dividend-paying mines. And it is confidently asserted that this company's mines only require additional capital to produce the like results.

The advantages of working several mines under one company must be obvious to everyone, as the same staff, in the form of directors, secretary, &c., would be required for one mine as for several; in this case, the expenses of the board, &c., are distributed over several mines, having also several chances of success; whereas in the other case there is only one mine to depend upon, with the same charges for management to provide for.

The Mining Company of Ireland, which is working mines in several counties, may be adduced as an instance of the success attending this system of working; they having paid in dividends the sum of £280,000 upon a capital of £140,000.

The promising character of the mines proposed to be worked by the present company fully warrants the expectation that early returns will be realised; and in consequence of some of the mines being already opened to a sufficient depth to return ore, it is not considered necessary to have a larger deposit than £1 per share, which will, however, produce sufficient means for the purchase of the leases of the several mines, with their engines and machinery of every description, together with the freehold land and buildings thereon, and provide ample working capital for a period of twelve months. The necessity for any call, beyond the £1 per share, it is hoped may be obviated, as the produce of the several mines during the twelve months' working may render it unnecessary.

The mines for which leases are granted extend over a surface area of about 5000 acres. Those in the county of Cork are known as the Letter, Ballydevlin, and the Killen Mines, which produce copper and barytes. The mines in the county of Kerry are the Ardilly, Lansdowne, the North Berehaven, and the Trinity, copper and lead being the produce of these mines.

These properties having been extensively worked, steam-engines, buildings, reservoirs, water-wheels, crushing-mills, warrams, dressing-floors, and machinery of every description erected, with shaft sunk to depths varying from 10 to 66 fms., several hundred fathoms of levels driven, and upwards of £10,000 worth of ore raised and sold, they now hold out the most promising prospects, with a moderate outlay of capital; and the present company will have the advantage of a large amount of work executed with the steam-engines, machinery, and buildings, available for the immediate prosecution of the mines; and which has been estimated to be of the value to the present company of from £20,000 to £30,000.

Detailed reports of the several mines, by the following mining and other authorities, may be had at the office, where plans, sections, and samples of the various ores may be seen:—Prof. HADGORTHY, Trinity College, Dublin; GEORGE DARLINGTON, Esq., Minera, Wrexham; Capt. R. TUNNICLIFFE, Dhurow Mine, County Cork; Capt. M. WASKET, Cood

Mawr Pool Mine, North Wales; the late Capt. H. VIVIAN; JOHN CALVERT, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.; FRANCIS LISBANE, Esq., Civil and Consulting Engineer, Dublin; Capt. J. ROBERTS, Schull, County Cork; JESU HITCHINS, Esq., London.  
Should not sufficient capital be subscribed to justify the directors in proceeding with the operations at the mines, all deposits will be returned in full, without any deduction whatever.

## Original Correspondence.

### COLLIERY WORKINGS—GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

SIR,—A most unfair attack on Mr. Evans and myself, in last week's *Mining Journal*, commences with—"Bore-holes are to be kept in advance of all headings." This as a quotation, I suppose. No statement of the kind was ever made by the Inspectors, nor did such an idea ever find place in the mind of either. Repeated reference was made by both to the 15th general rule—requiring bore-holes in approaching working places likely to contain dangerous accumulations of water, but there is not one word of truth in the allegation that we otherwise quoted the Act of Parliament.

I was not asked by the magistrates, or by any other functionary, to name a colliery where the practice of boring was invariably applied, therefore the asserted "lapse of memory" had no existence. But I voluntarily stated that there were at the then present time several collieries where I was enforcing the 15th general rule. If I were then, or had been at any time, or may be hereafter, required to state where such works were to be found, I should most decidedly decline to make a satisfactory reply; when differences ensue between collierymen and myself, it is not my custom (unless in the ultimate appeal) to make manifest their names to the world, or injure them by publishing their private affairs.

You say that you "trust Mr. Brough will avail of your columns to set himself right with the public on this subject." Mr. Brough adopts your recommendation in its entirety, and thanks you for the opportunity you afford him for utterly denying that he ever made the statements, or gave the evidence assigned to him in the columns of the *Mining Journal*.

However, there is one part of his examination that has been unaccountably omitted in the newspaper reports, and which he himself may as well supply you with:—"The defendant's solicitor asked him if he knew the colliery in question, and he replied that, to the best of his knowledge, he had never even seen it. Mr. Strick then demanded to know on what ground was founded his (Mr. Brough's) opinion 'that bore-holes should—to the end—have been kept in advance until the water was tapped and brought away?' and he replied, that he founded or based it on the evidence of Mr. Strick's own WITNESSES."

I think, Mr. Editor, that even your own strict and commendable love of fair-play will not require from me further confirmation of the manner in which you have been misinformed on this particular subject.

Clifton, Nov. 18.

LIONEL BROUGH.

### COLLIERY WORKINGS—GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

SIR,—Under the above title I see you have considerable reference to the Inspection Act, in regard to the obligation attaching to the collieryowner, of boring against old workings supposed to contain accumulations of gas or water, and you rightly state the 15th general rule to be—"Sufficient bore-holes shall be kept in advance, and if necessary, on both sides, to prevent inundation in every working approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water." Now, it appears that the meaning of this proviso has been the subject of much controversy, as in the case of Mr. Perkins, in South Wales, and Clay Cross, in Derbyshire. And as I agree with you that it is desirable to set the question at rest, I beg of you to introduce the following remarks as to the well-understood practice in this district:—"In a virgin coal field boring in search of water would never be thought of; but where the explorations of a new colliery are approaching those of an old colliery, even although certain alleged plans truly represent its position, it is quite common for the workmen to demand that the true position should be ascertained by boring; and in case the manager of the said colliery should refuse to comply with the said demand, then the proper course is to call in the Inspector, whose duty it is to examine into all the circumstances of the case, and deliver his opinion in writing, which might, if necessary, be forwarded to the Secretary of State. Then, with respect to the principle of boring, certain drifts ought to be pointed to towards the supposed waste, and kept in advance of the general face, and consisting of one front hole, with a right and left flank hole, each hole to be bored at least 6 or 8 yards, and at intervals from each other of 4 yards or 5 yards, a set of wooden plugs being kept constantly in readiness to plug the hole. After once boring, other similar drifts to be extended for bore-holes, so as to anticipate and cover the approach of the general workings, but it is not to be understood that every leading place is to be bored."

A PRACTICAL COLLIER.

### PURE AIR FOR MINERS.

SIR,—The readers of your valuable *Journal* will have noticed that at the inquest upon the South Mostyn Colliery explosion the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, in remarking upon the probable cause of the accident, referred very favourably to my new system of ventilation: he stated that for the ventilation of collieries the furnace is superior to every description of machine ventilation, because in case of accident to a furnace the ventilation would continue until the furnace had cooled down, whilst all ventilation would be instantly stopped upon the breakage of a machine, but he added in favour of my invention that there were many cases in which it could undoubtedly be advantageously applied, especially in sinking shafts and driving exploring drifts. For my own part, I believe that in practice it will be found that in my system of ventilation repairs when necessary can be so readily effected, that even were the ventilation instantly stopped it would be almost as speedily re-established—this opinion can, of course, only be proved to be correct after the invention has borne the test of practical application.

I have ever regarded my invention as equally applicable to collieries and metallic mines, and I think I may consider Mr. Higson's opinion as very favourable to my views, inasmuch as in asserting that my system of ventilation would be useful for shafts and levels through which the air cannot pass, he admits that pure air can be taken into unventilated ends and faces by the means I propose. This being admitted, metallic miners will readily comprehend that I am able to offer them a means of working in pure air instead of in that vitiated atmosphere which so materially reduces the duration of the miner's life. In Wales especially the levels are often driven to a fearful length, and the air becomes extremely foul and unhealthy to work in; this could be effectually prevented, and as the cost of the apparatus would vary according to the number of cubic feet of air required per minute, the cost in many metallic mines would be merely nominal, whilst the health and comfort of the miners would be increased immensely.

I have often noticed correspondence in the *Mining Journal* upon the unhealthiness of metallic mining, and now that so high an authority as Mr. Higson has stated that in many instances it would be extremely useful, I should be glad if, by the publication of this letter, you will bring my invention more prominently before the Cornish gentlemen who have been exerting themselves to render the miner's occupation more healthful.

Atlas Safety Chandelier Works, Hatton-garden. R. H. HUGHES.

### BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—In the *Journal* of November 9 there is a communication from Mr. Sims, on Boiler Explosions (a subject on which I recently read a paper before the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon), and while I agree with him on the duty which devolves on every practical engineer to devise and make use of such appendages as will prevent as far as possible boiler explosions, yet I entertain a very different opinion from him as to the value of the different plans he names, excepting only the first spoken of in his letter. The next plan, lead plugs fixed over the fire, is strongly recommended by several eminent engineers, including Mr. Fairbairn, and are at present extensively used in the North. Glass gauges we have in use in many mines where the water is of the muddy character mentioned by Mr. Sims, but have found no difficulty in their working, an occasional clearing of the glass being all that is required. The great importance attached to these gauges in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire may be gathered from the fact that out of a total of nearly 600 boilers examined by the engineers of the Manchester Steam-Boiler Assurance Association last month, only 13 are reported without them! Whistles, which we have had at work at the Pedn-ar-drea, Great South Tolgus, and East Basset Mines for some time, we have found very effective, and they have on one or two occasions given the engineman notice of the feed being below its proper level. Their use has also been very recently recommended by one of our first mining authorities, Capt. Wm. Richards, manager of Wheal Basset, &c., several being in use in the mines under his management. With these plans we are certainly left to a great extent

in the hands of the engineman; but, what I would ask, are we to resort to as a greater security against accidents if all known plans are ignored. Gauge-cocks frequently get out of order, and my experience proves that glass gauges and whistles require no more care and attention than any other part of a machine, but there must certainly be a greater danger attending the working of boilers with gauge-cocks only. The value of wrought rings of T or angle iron around the tube cannot be disputed, but I am at a loss to conceive what reason can be adduced for substituting rings of cast-iron, which Mr. Sims says have been brought into use at Great Wheal Busy. Cast-iron when hot being of such a brittle nature, I should suppose it would be of little or no use to prevent the tube from collapsing, if it got heated from the water being below its proper level.  
Redruth, Nov. 19. J. HOCKING, Jun.

### THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

SIR,—Anyone acquainted with the above celebrated mine will not dispute its value, and I now only write to point out the total misconception formed by Mr. Dennis, in his report of the property made for Messrs. Taylor and Sons. The property has so frequently been surveyed and reported on by eminent men, that one is justified in speaking with some degree of confidence, otherwise I should not have ventured to dispute Mr. Dennis's views. Mr. Dennis talks of a vein of 10 ft. thick, dipping north at an angle of 33°, and makes all his calculations on this basis. Now, Sir, if there be a well-authenticated fact in connection with this property, it is that the hematite iron here occurs in a horizontal bed, the quarry in question being the south crop thereof. This bed of hematite is probably 30 ft. in thickness. It rests on the upturned edges of the mountain limestone, the serated headings of which have misled many as to its dip or inclination. The dip of the limestone headings may be about 33°, and if the ironstone was interstratified with it, it would, doubtless, dip in the same degree, but this is not the case, as the above diagram will show—A being the mountain limestone, dipping at 30°, B the ironstone deposit, and C the conglomerate, which, with surface soil, &c., forms the roof.

If the views here expressed are correct, it follows that the calculations founded on Mr. Dennis's report are erroneous. Nevertheless, it would not disprove, but rather enhance, the value of the property, inasmuch as a bed 30 ft. thick must be more valuable, if the company possess land to the dip, than a vein 10 ft. thick.

P.S.—You will observe that the other able reports which accompany the prospectus take my view of the case.—Nov. 20.

### THE CORNISH SYSTEM OF MINING

BY FOOTWAYS V. COLLIERIES SYSTEM BY CARRIAGES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, signed "A Traveller," states that the system of conveying men to and from their work with a wire-rope attached to a steam-engine, is condemned by Cornish miners, and only fit for conveying cattle for slaughter! Colliers, iron ore miners, and shareholders in Cornish mines, hearken to this! This correspondent reminds me of the old lady from Penzance, who came to see the International Exhibition in 1851,—"She would not trust her life to the new-fangled schemes, called railways, they were not fit to carry cattle for slaughter;" she walked all the way to London and back again.

A few weeks ago another old lady, aged upwards of 80, walked back to Penzance. She was a fortnight going to Exeter. She also would only trust her life to her limbs, and not to carriages of any sort. Is "A Traveller" a member of that ancient family? If "A Traveller" is a Cornish mine agent, his letter speaks volumes in favour of the necessity of mining instruction in Cornwall.—Nov. 17. A LOOKER-ON.

### PRACTICAL MINING—WINDING MACHINERY.

SIR,—I trust Mr. Vivian's communication on the relative merits of wire-ropes and skips, in last week's *Journal*, will be noticed and duly appreciated by Cornish miners. It is much to be desired that other Cornish agents, engaged in different parts of the world, should follow Mr. Vivian's example, and communicate all improvements that come under their notice to their countrymen. The system pursued at St. John del Rey in raising ore from the depth of 145 fms. by means of wire-ropes, kibles in frames, drawn up on incline planes, without much friction or wear and tear, at a cost not exceeding 1s. per ton, would astonish many in Cornwall; yet the mines are under the management of a Cornishman.

I have been frequently told, on the introduction of improved methods of working abroad, by Cornishmen—"You may adopt it here, Sir, but it would not do at home, because the miners there prefer to follow the system of their fathers." Many collieries and ironstone mines are wrought by means of incline shafts. They may be seen near Merthyr and Neath; therefore it must not be said that they are all worked by perpendicular shafts. Again, there are many coal seams found at very steep angles, on the Continent especially, and developed by means of perpendicular shafts, with cross-cuts, and the coal extracted in the same manner as from mineral veins. Hence the same system of raising is frequently applicable to both. Indeed, formerly the coal was raised in basket kibles in England and on the Continent.

The iron ore mines at Ulverstone were wrought in the Cornish fashion, with kibles and ladder-ways, but the more convenient and economical system has been introduced long ago. In 1849 and 1850 I wrote several papers, under the head of "Mines and Mining," showing that the stamping machinery and the system of dressing at that time adopted in Cornwall were far behind those in use abroad. Since then, I am happy to say, very considerable improvements have been made in tin dressing.

I am glad the few remarks I made some time ago on crooked shafts and kibles have attracted attention; and if the result of the discussion proves beneficial to mining I shall be satisfied. There is no excuse what ever for making crooked shafts; and if a shaft in an old mine happens to be crooked, it ought to be straightened to the surface. It must be borne in mind that there are many old mines often reopened in Cornwall, at an immense outlay, in which improvements could be introduced at a comparatively small cost for the raising of the ore and the miners. I have seen skips put in shafts in Cornwall which were not fit for round kibles, and ropes tried in shafts not fit for strong chains, hence the cause of their being condemned. The crushers were used nearly twenty years at the lead mines of the North before Mr. John Taylor was able to get them introduced into Cornwall. The round biddle was adopted for years before Cornishmen would use it. I believe Capt. J. Richards, of the Devon Consols, was the first to sink a shaft on the inclination of the lode from the surface, in order to make it straight and fit for the introduction of skips.

I have Cornishmen engaged under my direction in many parts of the world, and I appreciate their value. My object in making these remarks is to stimulate them, so that they may not only compete with others abroad, but also that they may be prepared to develop our home mines more systematically and economically to a greater depth, and more in accordance with the cheap and business-like method now pursued in our coal and iron mines. Cornishmen, and especially Cornish engineers, are perfectly competent to carry out any plan of working, and where there is a will there is a way of effecting so desirable an object.  
Clarendon-gardens, Nov. 20. EVAN HOPKINS.

### THE INTERNAL HEAT OF THE GLOBE.

SIR,—I am much pleased to observe that opposition to the opinion that there is an internal fluid mass of fire occupying the central space of this earth has met with such an able opponent as Mr. Evan Hopkins, and trust that many other scientific men will come forward to oppose a theory which appears so erroneous as the one under correction. If there was a central fire, which Dr. Cumming has termed a "burning cauldron," and in other of his voluminous writings has supposed the shocks of earthquakes to be caused by the rolling waves of this sea of fire (the rapidity of the motions of the waves thereof being beyond calculation), there would be a constant burning of the solid matter of the supposed crust of the earth, and the formation of much gaseous produce. The "crust" supposing this formation, must every day be wearing or burning away internally, the density of the earth and its weight and momentum would be daily decreasing, and it would no longer be preserved, from natural causes, in the regularity of its course and distance round the sun. As to volcanoes being the spoutings up of this "fiery sea," and the safety-valves, as it were, of the







## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Cannon-street, on Tuesday. Upon the proposition of Lord HENRY GORDON, seconded by Major the Hon. FANE KEANE, Mr. E. W. GOULD was called the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the adoption of the directors' report, stated that it became necessary for him to lay some facts and materials before proprietors to enable them to form a correct judgment upon two matters, which were vitally important to their interest. The first was as to the value of the mine itself, and the second was as to the value of the processes adopted by Mr. Squire, which, up to the present time, he must say had failed to produce any commercially beneficial results to the company. He need not say a few words upon the first point—the intrinsic value of the mine—for they had the reports of three mining captains, that of Capt. J. Daw, of the Carr Breca Mine, a great practical authority; that of Capt. H. James, also an excellent authority; and that of Captain E. Burn, a most praiseworthy and pains-taking officer of the company; and they also had the actual results obtained from the ore raised from the mine, all of which went to prove that in Silver Vein they had a very valuable property; in fact, the deeper the mine was explored the more the truth of their calculations was confirmed—that the more the mine was developed the richer would it prove to be. Therefore, as regarded the mine itself, he saw nothing whatever at which to be discouraged. But he now came to the next point, which was of greater moment and importance—the process of extracting the ore which had been adopted by Mr. Squire. In order that shareholders might more fully understand why the directors had been called upon to issue the report just read, he must take them back to the time of the last meeting, when a conditional pledge was given that in three months the directors would call the proprietors together in order to lay before them the results obtained by Mr. Squire's first experiments upon ore in bulk. Three months passed over, but the directors were unable to lay before proprietors any data upon which to form a judgment upon the subject. Notwithstanding the expressed wish of some shareholders, the clamour raised by outsiders, and the communications which were continually appearing in the newspapers, the directors were determined not to call a general meeting until such facts had been collected as would enable them to form a proper conclusion with regard to the cost of the reduction works, the cost of preparing the silver ore, and also the value of the ore in its natural state, thus enabling them to draw a correct comparison. Having, he hoped, justified the reason why the directors had not called a meeting earlier, he wished to be distinctly understood that in any deductions shareholders might make, he wished them to depend more upon the reports which the directors had received from Mr. Squire from time to time than upon any observations that he (the Chairman) might make. But whatever he stated would be collected from Mr. Squire's own reports, it being his (the Chairman's) province to lay before them all the facts and materials he had collected in an impartial light as he possibly could. He would commence by placing before the meeting the cost of Mr. Squire's works, the cost of his experiments, and also the results which had been achieved up to the present time, and as far as he was able, the quantity of ore supplied to the works, and the quantity produced therefrom. Beyond that he thought it was not his province to travel. As to whether the experiments of Mr. Squire were or were not a chemical success he had nothing whatever to do. Indeed, upon that point he would not even express his own conclusions; he preferred rather to leave the facts to the proprietors, from which he thought they would have no great difficulty in arriving at a just conclusion. It would probably be recollected that the last meeting was held in March last. The report received from Mr. Squire about that time stated that 350 tons of ore had been raised from the Silver Vein Mine, in addition to which there was a quantity at surface, making altogether about 400 tons of ore. In that report Mr. Squire stated that the question of the treatment of ore in bulk had been finally settled. Upon March 27 further stated that the operations continued with the same success as when last reported; therefore, in two reports of different dates the directors were informed that the question of the treatment of ore in bulk had been finally settled. In the following month, April, Mr. Squire stated that there had been 20 tons treated, and that the yield would be a very high percentage; and upon the 28th of the same month he stated that he considered he had many tons that would produce from 5000, to 10000, per ton. Upon May 20 he wrote that 20 tons had been treated up to that time. In June he reported that his first sale would probably take place in three weeks; but the sale or sampling did not take place until after the middle of August; and it was not till August 19 that Mr. Squire reported his first results of 18 tons, or rather a quantity which he supposed to be about 18 tons, one parcel of which, 16 tons, realising 87. 12s., and the other parcel of about 2 tons, which was reported only in November, realising but 87. 10s. per ton. The first yielding upon assay 54 ozs. of silver, and the second 28 1/2 ozs. to the ton of 20 cwts. The directors having formed their opinion and calculations upon Mr. Squire's own reports, naturally enough, he thought, expressed themselves in terms of the greatest disappointment at such a result, to which Mr. Squire replied that the results referred to had been achieved from stuff that had been heretofore employed to mend the roads. There were few mines in Cornwall ever obtained at the present depth of the vein greater results than those, and therefore, Mr. Squire could not join in the disappointment which appeared to exist. In September he wrote that he was then getting ore worth from 4500, to 5000, per ton. Seeing the results fell so far short of the calculations based upon Mr. Squire's reports, the directors determined to at once test the actual value of the ore in their natural, untreated state; the result of which was that they realised for one parcel of 4 tons, 7s. 4d. per ton, and for the small quantities of 1 1/2 ton from the lode in the winze, and 5 tons of mixed ore, for which they were bid 137. 10s. and 57. 4s. per ton, the first quantity yielding 41 ozs. the second 69 ozs., and the third 42 ozs. 5 dwts. of fine silver to the ton, besides in each case 5 dwts. of gold, and giving an average of 77. 3s. 9d. per ton, the 10 1/2 tons realising 752. 2s. 10d. In justice to Mr. Squire, he must state that, in all probability, the 1 1/2 ton sold in its natural state was a great deal richer than any Mr. Squire had ever had in his works, for since they had commenced sinking the winze they had been proving the correctness of the calculation, that the deeper they went the richer the silver-bearing lode would be found. It was from the bottom of that winze that the 1 1/2 ton had been taken, which had, in its natural state, realised 137. 10s. per ton. He would now proceed to the figures in connection with the cost of the reduction works, and as far as he was able, with regard to the cost of the conversion of the ore from one state into another. Up to the time of the last meeting there had been expended upon the works 4671., since then there had been charges legitimately connected with the reduction works amounting to 541., added to which there was the wages of one man, who had been almost exclusively engaged upon the works, 301., and a further charge of 601. for bucking the ore, making a total outlay, independent of Mr. Squire's salary, of 6411. As far as he could possibly ascertain, there had been over 100 tons sent to the reduction works from the mine; this was a very material point, and one which he should like cleared up.

Mr. SQUIRE said he had received but 60 tons of ore into his works. The CHAIRMAN considered it important that the point should be cleared up, since Mr. Squire said he was wrong by 40 tons. He was sorry to be compelled to throw some doubt upon that statement; but he would like to ask Capt. Burn what quantity of ore had been sent from the mines to the works? It was true that, up to the present time, they had no means of weighing the ore, and therefore, he might be incorrect as to the number of tons, but he could not conceive he was incorrect to the extent of 40 tons.

Mr. SQUIRE stated that it was very difficult to judge of the weight of the ore, and especially when it was wet. The CHAIRMAN said that he based his calculations upon Mr. Squire's own reports, which stated upon May 20 that he had received and treated 60 tons of ore; and he (the Chairman) found that in May, June, and July cost-sheets, there were charges in connection with the furnaces at the reduction-works of from 77. to 82. per month, which proved conclusively that the furnaces had been at work during those months, and if they had not been engaged in the treatment of ore, to what purpose had they been applied? He now came to a most important point in connection with Mr. Squire's process, and one which must not be overlooked. It was this—they had not sold or sent to market anything like the quantity received. There was a certain amount of "slag," which Mr. Squire rejected, but which the directors had found would yield a profit. Indeed, the whole question resolved itself into this—seeing that the ore in its natural state had proved to be as rich, and even richer, than the treated ore, was it not their duty to save the expense incurred in their treatment, and send to market the ore in its natural state? He thought he had now submitted all the facts and materials that were in possession of the board, and it was for the meeting to determine what course should be pursued.

Mr. SQUIRE was taken by surprise that the report of the directors had not been placed in his hands, seeing that it contained so much to which he was bound to reply. It would be necessary for him to enter into some particulars in connection with his first having taken the management of the mines and the reduction works. Now, the mine was originally opened as an iron mine, there being in its neighbourhood enormous quantities of the backs of which were found rich silver gossan. After he had inspected the mine he proceeded to perform his first experiments. He believed there were, in the first instance, six different parcels of ore treated, and very correct analyses upon assay were made. But knowing it was a question of vital importance, and regarded in London and Cornwall—at least by the liberal minded—with very great interest, he had those assays duplicated by Messrs. Johnson and Son, who gave the results of their six different assays upon six different descriptions of ore, and he thought that not one of those assays differed by 20 grains from those he had himself made. The result he arrived at in his own mind was that the average yield of silver from the ores generally would be 64 ozs. to the ton. It was upon that average he took his stand up to the present moment, although if he had taken some of the descriptions of ore he could have produced 100 ozs. of silver to the ton. But, regardless of public opinion, he was determined to try the question fairly and honestly. When he first commenced his operations, the ore upon which he experimented was not selected by him, which fact could be proved by those at the works. At the time of the meeting in March his furnaces were hardly sufficiently dry for him to commence operations, but in 15 days after he commenced his experiments he had entirely prepared his ore. As to the statement that he had received 100 tons of ore, that could be answered by the practical fact that the calor contained in the quantity of coke he had received—25 tons—could not have heated 100 tons of ore and reduced it into its present state. The first difficulty he experienced when he commenced his operations was the want of assistance, and soon after he commenced he required some castings from the firm of Messrs. West, and their works being under water, he got very imperfect castings. But in 15 days the great result of his operations was perfected; and therefore, if he had an effective crushing-power at the end of 15 days, he could have returned 40 tons per month. In the sale effected the actual value or percentage of his silver did not appear, because there was silver held in various combinations. It should be seen that without crushing-power it was impossible for him to proceed, the only crushing-power he had being some small plates, whereas the ore required powerful crushers.

Mr. ROGERS enquired whose fault it was that crushing-power was not supplied? Mr. SQUIRE replied that it could hardly be said to be anybody's fault. Another point to which he wished to refer was, that the ore upon which he experimented were taken from a depth of 5 fms., while those which had produced so good a price in the market in their natural state were extracted from a depth of 15 fathoms, or thereabouts; but even though the ore he had operated upon had been taken from so shallow a depth, he contended that if the whole of his results had been ascertained, they would find the average yield would be more than 64 ozs. of silver to the ton, and that not upon choice ore—not upon the eye of the ore, selected for the purpose of gaining a good result, and for the purpose of currying favour with the directors, for he held himself independent of the directors. He was not at all surprised at them all calling out at the result, but what had been the cause? Why, the machine supplied him for the purpose of crushing the ore was not sufficiently powerful, and so a few days after he commenced operations the machine unfortunately gave way, when they were left with the prepared ore to "back" down with hammers, which was almost an impossibility. He wrote to the directors to that effect, and after six weeks they came down to the mine and took away some beautiful samples of silver; therefore, as regarded his operations, with the exception of working the furnaces, they ceased after 15 days, but if he had had the necessary appliances he would have been able to have returned 40 tons of ore per month. If there was any practical man in that room he would tell them he had never seen any ore so full of silver, but that it was in combination with other metal. A great deal had been said about "slags" being rejected; but he might inform them that it had never been intended to throw away those "slags," for he knew they contained silver. As he had before said, he had not yet

been able to give the proprietors the actual results in bulk, because he had not yet been able to make up his silver. Seeing that there was a pile of something like 600 or 700 tons of ore, which could not be sold at any price, and that he had succeeded in returning from it 64 ozs. of silver to the ton, he could not see how they could say his process was a failure. The treatment of ore under his process cost about 15s. per ton, the crushing-power having broken away had caused an additional expenditure of 12. 10s. per ton. How far he had succeeded could not be tested until the result of the entire ore was made up. He had not yet taken the whole of the silver in all its combinations and various forms, and shareholders must come to their own conclusions as to the result of his operations.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary to reply upon one or two points. As to whether Mr. Squire had or had not received 100 tons of ore, he (the Chairman) might state that, according to Mr. Squire's own reports, he had treated 60 tons of ore, and that he had over 40 tons of slag. The next question was as to the quality. When on the mine he brought all the regulus and slag he could see in Mr. Squire's laboratory, which was immediately placed in the hands of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. It was placed there under the impression that it was impossible to crush it, and Mr. Squire, when he handed the ore to them in Cornwall, was under the same impression, which to a certain extent had been borne out by results. About 1 cwt. had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Johnson, and nine-tenths of it was crushed in one operation, giving an average of 601. or 701. per ton, the other one-tenth was subjected to heat, and crushed while red hot. It was then further reduced, and assayed by itself. The ore was now in its crushed state at the office of Messrs. Johnson. The fact was this—Mr. Squire had deceived himself in having believed the effect of roasting the ore would be to render them more easy to crush, but instead of that a large proportion was actually rendered more difficult to crush.

Mr. ROGERS having seconded the adoption of the report, the question was put, when the resolution was carried. Mr. SQUIRE stating that he should protest against the adoption of the directors' report, upon the ground that an unfair comparison had been made between the yield of his ore, which were taken from about 5 fms. below the surface, and those which had been taken from 15 fms. below the surface. The reason why he had not succeeded in making steady and regular returns had arisen entirely from the fact of not having powerful crushing-power; having gone from brass, he required powerful crushers. The CHAIRMAN said Mr. SQUIRE had several times stated that the ore he had operated upon was taken from a depth of only 5 fms. from the surface, and there had only been received into the works 60 tons, he (the Chairman) felt bound, in defence of what he had already stated, to ask Capt. Burn what quantity of ore had been sent to the works, from what point the ore was taken, and what was the total quantity of ore raised from the mine?

Capt. BURN stated the ore that Mr. Squire had operated upon had been taken from the back of the 10 fm. level, that there must have been sent into the works more than 100 tons of ore, and that the total quantity raised from the mine had been between 800 and 900 tons. It was calculated by Mr. Squire himself that about 30 tons were picked out by some men employed for that purpose after the ore was at the surface.

Mr. WELLS could not see what effect an efficient crushing power could possibly have upon Mr. SQUIRE's process.

The CHAIRMAN said that the question of crushing power was entirely independent of, and had no connection whatever with, Mr. SQUIRE's process. The next question was that of call. The board recommended that a call of 2s. 6d. per share should be made.

Mr. ROGERS seconded the proposition, which was put, and carried unanimously. After some discussion, a resolution was passed, requesting the directors to take the best course which in their judgment they may think desirable as to the continuance or otherwise of Mr. SQUIRE's process for the treatment of the ore.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was then passed.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed on behalf of the board the greatest confidence in the mine.—The proceedings then terminated.

## KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday. Mr. RICHARDS in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Ore sold .....	£815 10 7
Call .....	606 11 0 = £1422 5 7
Balance last audit .....	£ 21 19 11
July mine cost, merchants' bills, &c. ....	412 12 11
August ditto .....	430 15 5
September ditto .....	449 13 3 = 1315 1 6
Leaving credit balance .....	£ 107 4 1

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—  
Nov. 19.—We have one pitch working in the back of the 125 west by four men, at 11s. in 11., and the men are earning fair wages. The 75 has been driven 40 fathoms east of shaft, in which the lode is upwards of 3 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 57. per ton—a strong healthy lode; here we are opening profitable ground. The lode in the back, for the last 8 1/2 fms., will yield 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 57. 10s. per ton, at the present standard, and the ground is whole to surface, on the direction of the dip of the shoot of ore westward. The 35 has been driven east of the tributary former workings 9 fms., in which the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing a quantity of muddle, blende, and good stones of ore, opening tribute ground, and it is easy for exploring. The tribute department is looking a shade better, on the whole, than it hitherto has. Eastern Mine: The 70 has been driven east of cross-cut 16 1/2 fms., in which the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of strong capel, quartz, muddle, and spots of ore—a strong looking lode. The above-named end is driven up to the point within 10 fathoms to the winze which we commenced in bottom of the 60, and, judging from the character of the lode in the above winze, and the appearance of the ground in the 70 east, there is every reason to expect ore will be met with ere long in the 70. The 60 has been extended east of cross-cut about 65 fms., in which the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, muddle, and occasionally stones of copper ore. I have seen patches of elvan in the end this day, which indicate the elvan course is not far distant; if it continued its course with the lode, as seen at surface, it would have been met with long since. I would recommend the following tunnel operations to be prosecuted most vigorously:—Drive the 73 east by four men, the 35 east by two men and two boys, the 70, eastern mine, by six or eight men (which would be most convenient), and the 60 east by four men, with all possible dispatch. I estimate the cost for the coming quarter will be 4001. per month, and the returns from 70 to 80 tons of ore per month, if the same prospects continue as at present. We have 20 tubeworkmen employed on the mine, and 30 men on tribute underground. At surface there are employed, including men, women, and children, 31 persons dressing ore, four engine-men, two smiths, one carpenter, two trimmers, one ore kibble drier, and one lander; total, 92 persons employed. There are three good engines on the mine, and they are in first-rate working order.—S. JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Field, their usual Chairman, for he would have been able to enter much more fully into the actual working and position of the company than he (Mr. Richards) could, having made himself so perfectly familiar with all the details connected with the undertaking. He was glad to say that in the eastern mine their prospects were of a very encouraging character, and he trusted before long some important result would be achieved from that part of their work. The SECRETARY stated that when he was recently upon the mine the agent had called his attention to the fact that their was a 36-in. engine, which had been unemployed since the large pumping-engine was erected. Both the engine and boiler were in first-rate condition, but it would not be required for any future workings. The crusher was at present attached to it, but that could be removed to the whim-engine, when the 36-in. engine with a 10-ton boiler could be sold. With regard to the operations at the mine, he might state that he had just received a plan of the eastern mine, from which he had formed an impression that the 70 was being driven on the same lode as that at the 60. He had not, however, arrived until this morning, he had not been able to communicate with the dialler or agent, but he would do so by that day's post. The 70 end being only 10 fathoms behind the 60 winze, and the water not having yet been let down, tended to confirm his opinion, the more particularly as the lode had taken a regular underlie south from the 40 to the 60. If his views proved to be correct, a short cross-cut from the 70 south would test this point, which he considered to be a most important one. From the agent's report the western mine had improved in the 75 and 35, and he thought in the length of ground east to the western mine some good discovery might be expected.

Mr. T. KING thought the opinion given with regard to the lode in the 60 and 70 should be tested by means of a short cross-cut.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the whole of the liabilities, up to the end of Sept., were included in the statement just presented.

The report having been received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, a resolution was passed empowering the secretary to take proceedings against all shareholders in arrears of calls.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was one of finance. The subject of the financial condition of the company had been before the committee at the meeting, who, taking into consideration what the mine was likely to produce, and the expenditure that would be incurred, considered that a call of 2s. per share should be made.

A call of 2s. per share was then made. It was then decided that the committee should be instructed to dispose of the 38-inch engine, it being no longer required to work the mine; and also that the future sales of ore be bi-monthly, instead of monthly.

It was resolved that the next meeting should be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the number of the managing committee to three members, and also to consider the advisability of holding the general meetings four-monthly instead of bi-monthly.

Mr. T. KING remarked that if results should prove they had been driving upon the wrong lode, it was quite likely they would come into a course of ore in a few fathoms sinking. The winze being now worth 201. per fm., he was induced to believe that they had been driving upon the wrong lode.

The auditor, Mr. Ford, having been re-elected, the usual votes terminated the proceedings.

## NEW WHEEL FRANCES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday. Mr. DUNFORD in the chair.

Mr. DUNFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit .....	£1082 7 8
Mine cost, July, August, and September ....	622 12 6
Merchants' bills, &c. ....	218 1 5
Discount on calls .....	24 17 0
Royalty .....	41 11 5 = £1989 10 0
Call .....	£1228 16 0
Black tin sold .....	564 19 6
Club account .....	1 2 6 = 1794 18 0
Leaving debit balance .....	£ 194 12 0

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

Nov. 19.—Dunford's engine-shaft has been sunk 5 1/2 fms. The lode during the first 2 fms. was worth 301. per fm.; in the remaining part not quite so good. This shoot of tin, as we predicted at the last meeting, is now gone east of the shaft; the last 2 fms. sunk, and also the lode in the present bottom of the shaft, we consider worth 161. per fathom for the length of the shaft, which is 12 ft. The east end of the shaft presents a rich lode of tin from the 10 to the bottom. We have a very valuable piece of tin ground from this shaft, 9 fms. east to the winze in the bottom of the 10, worth at least 151. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 10 is sunk 5 fathoms; the lode in the same is 16 in. wide, and worth 121. per fm. We have been obliged to suspend the sinking of the 10, in consequence of the water seeping in, and we are quick to keep with barrels. About a month will now be required to sink the engine-shaft to 20 fms. level, when we shall quickly have this ground to stop from the shaft to the winze, which we have no doubt, from present appearances, will prove the best piece of tin ground ever opened in the mine. The 10 is driven west of engine-shaft about 14 fms. The lode in this end is now 6 in. wide, good work for tin; there is also a small branch, about 8 ft. north from the lode,

which contains some rich work for tin; judging from the bearing of this branch, in about 6 ft. more driving it will form a junction with the lode, when we expect an improvement. During the last 4 fms. driving in this end the lode has produced occasionally some very rich stones of tin, from which we expect a more substantial improvement shortly. The slopes in the back of the 10 are fallen off in value as we approach the adit level; one we have stopped, as we did not consider it would pay for stopping; the other is worth 81. per fathom. We consider about the time this ground is taken away we shall have a more valuable piece of ground in the back of the 20 to follow. We have also erected flat-rods to work on a lode about 70 fms. north of engine lode (known as the Blue lode). We have a shaft sunk on this lode 9 fms. from surface, where it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, well defined, from which we have broken some good stones of tin. This lode is all stamping work, although yet of a low quality, being only a few fathoms from surface. The stratum here is a decomposed granite, and cheap for exploration, and we feel confident when a little more fully developed this will prove a very valuable addition to the mine operations.—CHARLES CARKEK, JOHN TAYLOR.

The CHAIRMAN, after moving the adoption of the report, regretted that they had been disappointed in realising the expectations entertained at the last meeting, and that they had during the quarter made a loss of about 3001. Captain Carkeek, who was present, would explain to the shareholders how that loss had occurred.

Capt. CARKEEK, in answer to questions from several shareholders, gave explanations as to their loss, stating that he still considered the future prospects of the mine to be of a very encouraging character.

The report and accounts being received and adopted, a call of 2s. per share was made. The committee of management being re-elected, the usual votes terminated the proceedings.

## OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday. Mr. DAVIDSON in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts from July to Aug. showed:—

Balance last audit .....	£ 764 6 3
Mine cost .....	421 7 8
Merchants' bills .....	113 10 1
Sundry bills .....	54 12 10
Discount .....	34 17 1
Dues .....	63 18 7
Calls due on shares in hands of committee ..	680 0 0 = £2132 12 6
Calls received .....	£1196 0 0
Black tin sold .....	121 16 11
Copper ore sold .....	75 8 11 = 1393 5 10
Leaving debit balance .....	£ 739 6 8

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Nov. 20.—New South Lode: The 52 is driven 7 fms. west of the cross-cut, from engine-shaft; the lode is small and unproductive for the whole drive. In the end it is showing indications of improvement; the country is more mineralised, letting out pretty much water; judging from the lode in the shaft, 8 fms. in advance of the end (referred to in the last report), we anticipate a productive lode ere long, driving by four men, at 61. 10s. per fm.—South Lode: The 52 is driven 5 1/2 fms. west of cross-cut, making 10 fms. 8 ft. since the last meeting; during this drive the lode has varied from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 ft. in width, composed of quartz, muddle, blende, and occasionally stones of good yellow copper ore; a kindly lode, driving by six men at 57. per fm. We are not certain this is the part that we are driving on in the 42, and shall dial the levels in the course of a few days to ascertain. The 42 is driven 62 fms. west of engine-shaft, making 8 fms. since the last account. The lode for most of the distance is 2 ft. wide, made up of quartz, muddle, and yellow copper ore; also a kindly lode. The country (clay-slate) is also very much improved in character, driving by four men, at 57. per fm. The 32 fm. level is driven 70 fms. west of engine-shaft, making 9 fms. since the last meeting; in this drive the lode has varied from 2 to 3 ft. in width, composed of blende, muddle, and stones of copper ore; in the end it is fully 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of blende per fm., and saving work for copper ore, driving by four men, at 21. 15s. per fm. The lode during the three months maintained its size and promising character, and the only course to pursue is to vigorously extend the end in the western ground towards the great cross-course, about which we have no doubt the lode will be found productive. The ground is now easy for exploring, and we would recommend that the 42 and 32 be driven by three men and three boys in each end; by this means we shall open up ground faster with very little additional expense. We hope soon to have 10 or 12 tons of blende for sale, also a small parcel of copper ore, and in about two months 401. or 501. worth of tin.—W. PASCOE, W. GILBERT.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated there could be no doubt that the affairs of the company were in a much better position than they had ever hitherto been, for in the accounts just presented they had written off the amounts due on the 47 shares in the hands of the company, and they had got rid of all the old claims. He considered that the amounts due upon those shares clogged the accounts, and might mislead the shareholders. Of course, if the shares should prove to be valuable, which there was good reason to hope would be the case, the shares would possess the same value as the ordinary shares. He was pleased to find that under the present management the costs were less, which all would agree was a very important thing in the opening up of the property. Although during the past quarter the saving in the cost had been very considerable, the development of the mine had in no way been affected. According to the opinion of Capt. Pascoe, they had good chances of success in driving westward; and he (the Chairman) trusted that before the next meeting they would have achieved some important and satisfactory result.

Mr. COUSINS asked whether there had been an increase in the returns of ore during the past quarter?—The SECRETARY said there had been in the sales of ore, but he regarded the change in the formation as far more important than the increased quantity of ore sold. There was a marked change in the formation in which the lodes were embedded, the ground having become whiter, and the lode having less dip. They were actively prosecuting the three ends on the course of the lode, each end, according to the agent's opinion, presenting the most favourable features. The 32 and 42 were more advanced than the 52, and the change in the formation was preceptible in the different drives. The lode in each end was producing some good copper, and in one level a considerable quantity of blende was being raised. According to the opinion of the agents, by driving the levels westward towards the great cross-course they would certainly meet with deposits of ore. In the south lode, which was noticed in the last report, they had most excellent features. A shaft had been sunk about 10 fathoms, at which depth the lode was producing some very fine copper ore, and presented, generally, a promising appearance. Indeed, the indications were of that promising character that they had been induced to drive a cross-cut in the 52 south, to intersect the lode. It was driven to about the line of the lode where two branches were intersected, and had been driving west on the most northerly one. It was, however, opening, and letting out water, giving every indication of being the lode seen in the shaft; they had about 7 or 8 fms. more to drive before they got up in the line with the shaft sinking from surface. But from the appearance of the present end, they had very good reason to hope they would secure some satisfactory result from this lode, and the ground was of a more favourable character than that in the cross-cut, which was an extra inducement to prosecute that point. As the Chairman had already informed them, the affairs of the company had generally improved since the last meeting, and he (Mr. Charles) hoped, as he believed, that they would continue to do so. Mr. DUNFORD considered the report and accounts very satisfactory, and he had no doubt the affairs of the company had since the last meeting much improved, and for his part he was much pleased with its position, as also with its prospects. The company had passed through a great deal of difficulty, but that having passed away he thought they might look with confidence for the future career of the undertaking.

The report was then received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. The CHAIRMAN said he had minutely examined the affairs and accounts of the company, and he recommended that a call of 30s. per share should be made, which proposition being duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

The usual votes having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

## HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

A general and special meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, on Wednesday.—Mr. R. HALLITT in the chair.

Mr. DUNFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for the six months, ending with cost for September, showed:—

Balance last audit .....	£ 519 4 6
Mine cost, April to Sept. ....	5020 0 2
Merchants' bills .....	2006 18 1
Club account .....	30 11 6
Royalty .....	70 9 4
Bills receivable .....	43 8 8 = £7732 4 9
Call .....	£1000 0 0
Copper ore sold .....	4228 7 7
Muddle .....	364 0 0
Lead .....	379 7 6
Carriage .....	148 10 1 = 6120 5 2
Leaving debit balance .....	£1601 19 7

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Nov. 19.—The 175 is extended east of shaft 40 fms.; for the last 9 fms. driving the lode has been worth from 171. to 101. per fm. in the present end small, worth about 101. per fm. I would here remark that the ground is much harder than in the level above, and the lode split in branches. We have driven a cross-cut south, and communicated with the winze in the bottom of the 160, which has well ventilated this part of the mine, and also laid open some good tribute ground. The 175 west is extended to the great cross-course, and suspended. Our object in suspending this end is that we should have to drive a considerable distance to reach the whole ground in the bottom of the 160, where we have commenced a winze 8 fms. east of the lead lode, which winze is down about 8 fms. We intend to fix a small lift in this winze, to be worked by a chain through the 145, by means of the steam-engine. The 160 is extended west of lead lode about 50 fms.; the lode for the last 7 fms. has been worth about 151. per fathom; present end of the same value. The slope in back of this level is worth 201. per fathom. The rise above this level is up about 7 ft., and we have about 2 fathoms more to rise to communicate with the winze sunk from the level above, which we hope to do by the end of the present month. We have commenced a winze in bottom of this level, about 8 fms. west of the lead lode; the lode is at present worth about 201. per fm. The rise in back of the 145, on the lead lode, is up about 8 fms., and laying open some profitable ground.—Flap-Jack Lode: The rise in back



manager had been from indisposition unable to attend the present meeting, for he would have been able to have more fully explained the position and prospects of the mine than he could do. He thought shareholders would agree with him that the report of their manager was of a very encouraging character; and he believed if the mine were worked as recommended by Mr. Pryor they would all reap the due reward of their patience and outlay.

Mr. DUNFORD having explained at some length the present position of the mine, and the plan suggested by Mr. Pryor for its future development, the report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, when the meeting was made special.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present special meeting was to obtain the sense of the shareholders with regard to the creation of 5000 shares, at 11. per share, to be issued rateably among the present holders. It was proposed that the 11. per share should be payable by instalments of 5s. per share—that is to say, 5s. upon allotment, 5s. on the expiration of three calendar months from the time of such allotment, and the remaining 2s. (if it should be considered necessary to call up the same, but not otherwise) when required for carrying on the mining operations and purposes of the company, and then to be called up at intervals of not less than three months. It was also proposed that the 5000 existing shares should be exempt from the payment of all calls until the 11. per share on the proposed 5000 new shares should have been paid up, after which the old and new shares should rank equally and be equally liable. The new shares to be placed upon an equal footing with the existing or old shares, and participate in any dividend that might be made, although all the instalments of 11. per share might not have been paid up. In the event of any of the present holders of shares not taking their rateable proportion of the proposed new shares on or before Nov. 30, the directors should be at liberty to dispose of such shares as should not be taken upon the terms before stated to any applicant for shares, although not at present shareholders in the company.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that already there were applications for more than the number of shares proposed to be created, so that in the event of some shareholders objecting to take their rateable allotment, the shares not thus taken up would be re-allotted among the proprietors—at any rate, there was no chance of any of the shares going to the public.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the mine was at the present time paying its cost?—The SECRETARY replied that at present the produce did not meet the whole of the costs, but the manager was confidently of opinion that by the operations he proposed in future to pursue, not only would the cost be met, but a profit would be realized. The manager, indeed, to last them for years—considered their prospects were very encouraging.

Mr. BIRDSEY said their manager (Mr. Pryor) entertained the most confident opinion that satisfactory results would follow the development of the eastern ground.

The resolutions, as stated by the Chairman, were then put, and carried unanimously. Vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, terminated the proceedings.

#### ALTEN AND QUENANGEN MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary annual meeting of the company was held at the company's offices, New Broad-street, yesterday, Mr. J. LABOUCHERE in the chair.

Mr. E. J. COLE (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the following report:—

The directors beg to present to this annual general meeting the audited accounts for the year ending March 31 last. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of 20437. 10s. 6d., arising from 14697. 9s. 8d. balance of previous account, 5747. 0s. 9d., the profit on the past year's operations. The manager's account shows the assets abroad (independent of the cost of mines, smelting-works, and plant) in cash, goods, stores, and materials, valued at cost prices to be 93731. 5s. 1d., to which has to be added subsequent disbursements, amounting to 2891. 16s. 5d.; and the London general account of receipts and payments shows assets amounting to 25791. 3s. 2d., making a total amount of assets of 12,2621. 4s. 8d.

During the past year the mines have been worked with a considerable degree of energy, and the quantity of ore raised has been fully equal to that of the previous year; but in consequence of the deterioration in the quality of the produce from the E. and Quenangen, the yield of ore has been less by about 30 tons, and but for that circumstance, over which the agent had no control, the returns would have been equal to that of the previous year.

In regard to the operations at the mine, the directors have for some time past authorised exploratory tunnel operations to be carried on with vigour at the Old Mine and Quenangen, where the prospects continue highly favourable, and they have the satisfaction of stating that the agent, in his annual report, informs the board that the result has been the opening out a great extent of valuable ground, and that the money thus expended leaves no reason whatever for regret.

The mines, on the whole, have certainly much improved during the past two years, and the directors, having sanctioned the exploratory operations to be continued, as by such a course only will permanent and remunerative results be secured, and, under these circumstances, the reduction of the expenditure with the view to immediate benefit is not considered advisable by the directors.

The establishment at Alten has been amply supplied during the summer with provisions, goods, and materials, as well as with about 5000 tons of coal, which will enable the works to be carried on uninterruptedly for a considerable period, and the directors look forward with confidence to a satisfactory result on the present year's operations.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the generally improved condition of the company's affairs, both as regards its financial as well as its commercial position. The last dividend received from abroad drew special attention to the favourable position of the Baispa Mine, which was only doing exceedingly well, but they had good reason to hope that a discovery of some importance would soon take place, if, indeed, it had not already taken place. So favourable was the position of the company's affairs that the directors hoped to be in a position at the next meeting to show an amount of profit upon the year's operations sufficient to enable them to declare a dividend. But while each was congratulating the other upon the improved aspect of their affairs, they must not forget to accord "honour to whom honour is due," and, therefore, he thought it would only be an act of justice to those who had had for some years the practical management of the company's works to pass them a vote of thanks, to show that the general body of shareholders were not unmindful of the value of the services rendered, and feeling that to their officers at the works they were greatly indebted for the satisfactory statement the board had that day the pleasure to submit, and for the still more satisfactory statements they hoped to be in a position to present upon future occasions. If copper kept up even at its present price, which was by no means high, and their returns kept up at the present rate, and they seemed increasing rather than diminishing, the last amount being better than any before, they would soon be in a favourable position, and progress prosperously for many years to come. Hoping that upon the next occasion he would meet proprietors under very favourable circumstances, he concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The SECRETARY said that in the old mine they were bringing in an audit, which, it was calculated, would be completed in about fifteen months, from which time they anticipated a considerable reduction would be made in the working expenses.

Mr. SHAW enquired what opinion had been expressed by their agents abroad?

Mr. WOODFALL said the last report from Capt. Charles Trelease, their mining captain, stated that upon a careful review of the company's proceedings for the past year it must be admitted they had been attended with success. It was true that the returns had not been equal to those of the last year; but, if an average of the last four or five years were taken, the present would contrast very favourably with regard to the future prospects, he was pleased to be able to show that they were good, and that there was every data for the expectation of good discoveries of minerals, provided the exploratory workings were vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. SHAW considered the general position and prospects of the company were very much more favourable than they had been for years past.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgment, said on behalf of the board he thanked the proprietors for their continued expression of confidence, and he hoped their future conduct would prove that that confidence had been daily appreciated.

It was then unanimously resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James M. Carey, the manager; Mr. Charles Trelease, the mining captain; and Mr. Ole Borghegwick, the head of the smelting department, for the zeal and attention which they have shown in the respective departments entrusted to their management.

**LINEARES.—Nov. 9:** West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The lode in the 195, west of Seguro's winze, is disarranged by a slide at this point; we expect an improvement shortly. In the 85, west of Seville winze, the branches are very small. The lode in the 61, east of Warner's engine-shaft, is small and poor. The 61, west of same shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is looking very kindly indeed. The 61, west of Tobarera winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode still improving in appearance. The lode in the 41, west of Crosby's shaft, is wide and open, and letting out a large quantity of water.—East of Engine-shaft: The 95, east of La Suerte winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode very large and kindly; the 85, east of Ramiro's winze, worth 3 tons per fm. The 75, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth 2 tons per fm.—lode chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore.—North Lode: The 75, east of Ordonez winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.—a most powerful lode, 4 feet wide, and leads throughout. The 65, east of Damasos winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode small at present, and rather hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: San Francisco shaft is worth 1 ton per fathom—lode small and regular. La Suerte winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; this winze is holed to the 95. San Eduardo winze is worth 1 ton per fm. Ochoa's winze is worth 2 tons per fathom, lode consists of decomposed granite, gossan, carbonate of lime, and lead. Nicolao's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.—lode of a most promising and productive character. Maria's winze is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in Casa winze is unsettled, a large joint having crossed the winze; we think the lode is thrown to the south side.

**FORTUNA.—Nov. 9:** Canada Inco—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 7th level, west of Gomez's winze, appears to be opening, and we think will improve shortly. The 6th level, west of O'Shea's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is rather small at present. The 4th level, west of Rendon's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm. There are several joints crossing the end, which appear to have damaged the lode for the present. The lode in the 3d level, west of Judd's shaft, is small, and the ground hard for driving.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 4th level, east of Lowndes's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode has much improved in this level. The same level, west of Donce's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.—lode large and leads throughout. The 3d level, east of Carros's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. There is nothing new in the 2d level, east of Bartolome's winze, to report on. Suez's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Los Salidos Mine: The 5th level, east of Antonio's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the lode continues very open and productive. The ground continues much as usual in the 5th level, west of Fernandez's winze. The lode in the 4th level, west of Salvador's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode in the same level, east of Coligan's shaft, has made an unfavourable change lately. The same level, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the same level, east of ditto, is worth ¾ ton per fm. The lode in the 3d level, east of Munoz's winze, is somewhat disarranged: the same level, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is worth 3 tons per fm. This end is opening a splendid piece of tribute ground. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Miguel shaft, being greatly disarranged, it is suspended for the present. The lode in the 1st level, east of San Miguel shaft, is also disarranged, but the driving will be continued in quest of a more productive part.—Shafts and Winzes: Morris's engine-shaft is worth 1½ ton per fm. The ground in San Gabriel shaft continues hard. Olalla's winze is worth ¾ ton per fm. Gex's winze is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode very compact, and of a most promising character. General Remarks: The tribute department, on the whole, is looking much as usual. We estimate the raisings for November (five weeks) at 850 tons.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—NEVER NEGLECT A COLD.**—It is painful to hear of the many fatal cases which commenced with the ordinary symptoms of a common cold. Holloway's ointment, rubbed upon the back and chest, prevents all disastrous consequences. It soothes the inflamed lining of both throat and chest. After rubbing in the ointment for a few days, the pectoral irritation and the tightness of breathing diminishes, the cough becomes looser and less frequent, and the phlegm is expectorated with less difficulty, till the lungs become free and respiration natural. All subject to take cold from slight exposure to varying temperatures will find Holloway's ointment and purifying pills an effective safeguard against pleurisy, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption.

## Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, Nov. 20:** The main lode in the 160, driving east and west of Davey's shaft, is 5 feet wide, spotted with ore. This lode in the 160, driving east of said shaft, is 5 feet wide, and worth 3½ per fathom. This lode in the 140 is 3½ feet wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 120, driving east of the above shaft, is 2½ feet wide, and worth 5½ per fathom. No. 1 winze in bottom of the 140, on the north lode, is worth 15½ per fathom. This lode, driving east of cross-cut, is 16 inches wide, and worth 4½ per fathom. The north branch, driving west of cross-cut, at the 130, is worth 4½ per fathom. Taylor's slope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 10½ per fathom. Robert's slope is worth 10½ per fathom. Richards's slope is worth 15½ per fathom. Floyd's slope is worth 12½ per fathom. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

**ASHBURNTON UNITED.—Wm. Edwards, Nov. 20:** The lode in the 78, east of Hobson's, is still driven by a horse of kilaas, the south part being about 9 in. wide, producing good stones of tin, and shows indications of improvement as we advance. In the 67 east the lode is 12 in. wide, opening out good tribute ground. In this level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stamping work; the ground is more favourable for driving, and looks very promising for improvement. In the 55 cross-cut there is no change to notice; in the 35 and west the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, producing stamping work. In the tribute department and other parts of the mine there is no change to notice.

**BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Nov. 21:** In the middle adit level, on the north lode, there is no change to notice since my last report. The No. 1 south lode is still 2 feet wide, consisting of peach, strong muddle, and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. In the cross-cut south we have intersected another small branch, underlying north, containing some rich copper ore; the ground is a little easier for driving.

**BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Nov. 19:** The lode in the 115 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No alteration has taken place in the winze sinking in this level. The lode in the 103 west is 2½ ft. wide—sawing work. Yandell's and Manuel's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth respectively 3 and 3½ tons of ore per fm. Woodcock's stopes, in the back of the 90 west, are worth 3 tons per fm.

**BICKLEIGH VALE PHENIX.—J. Hamblly, Nov. 20:** I find as we drive east the lode is changing in its nature; there is still a plentiful flow of water from the end. We have now a large capel lode come in, which has a great appearance of tin; and I thought yesterday we had a good lode of tin, until I made three assays of the stuff from the lode, but which I find is not tin, but wolfram, a rich iron ore, in which tin is generally found; and, I believe, we shall soon have tin in the lode, and copper too.

**BREDA CONSOLS.—Charles T. Crase, Nov. 11:** The Treven engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 40, in which there is no change since my last; it is being sunk by six men, at 21½ per fathom. The 40, on the red lode, is driven 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. east of cross-course, not producing tin to value; driving by six men, at 10½ per fathom. The 30 east, on red lode, will intersect the carbons in a fortnight; the lode at this level is 2 feet wide, but not producing tin to value; driving by six men, at 11½ per fathom. The carbons winze, sinking below the 20, is sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 20; lode continues much the same, worth 50½ per fathom; sinking by six men, at 16½ per fathom. The 40, on the cross-course, is driven 8 fms. 4 ft. south of engine-shaft; the ground in this level is getting easier for driving; working by two men and two boys, at 6½ per fathom; could be now set at a less price. The flat-rods from the engine-shaft to Wheel Mathews shaft are completed, the rods fixed in the shaft, pumping-lift dropped to the 40, and the mine drained at this level. We now discover the shaft is sunk below the 40, and are making necessary arrangements for clearing below. Gilpin's shaft is cleared to the 20 fathom level below the adit. There is nothing new of importance since my last report. The masons have commenced to build the engine-house for the steam-whim, and will push on with all speed. The month's sale of tin will be about 4½ tons.

**BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, Nov. 21:** There is no change to report on here. The 40 is being driven west, on the north lode, by six men, at 110½ per fathom, and every exertion is being made to get under the point where we had the deposit of carbonate of lead in the 17; this, when accomplished, will be 23 fms. deeper. The rise above the 17, and the winze below, are without change, but we are extending the bottom of the winze north to form a flat, it being now down 10 fms. below the 17; this will prove which is the best point, as the lode is so wide, to sink the remaining depth through, and also enable us to open levels east and west, if found desirable. The 11, on the south lode, is driving west, by six men, at 125½ per fathom, the lode yielding a mixture of copper and lead ore. Barton's cross-cut will intersect this same lode 14 fms. deeper, and this we have expected to do some few days past; probably the underlie is somewhat changed. Capt. Barbary will return here on Saturday.

**BRYNFORD HALL.—Nov. 21:** Millw Vale: The 100 yard level, on this vein, is without any alteration since last report; the ground must change in appearance before we meet with anything good. The north cross-cut from Page's shaft is the same as when last reported on. Bostock's pipes appear better to-day than they have done for the last fortnight.—Lloyd's Vein: We have finished the sump from the 60 to the 90 yard level; the forebrest of the 80 yard level promises well, nice stones of ore have been got from there to-day.—Simon's Vein: We have very good ore ground in the forebrest of the 60 yard level on this vein.—The 50 yard level is progressing rapidly with sinking this shaft. The 70 yard level, south-west, yields good lump ore, and we anticipate an improvement soon. All other parts of the mine are as usual.

**BRYN GWIG.—Nov. 20:** The 75 west is not so valuable for ore as when last reported on, and will not yield more than about ½ ton per fathom. The 75 east is improving, and a much kinder lode is coming in, with strong blotches of ore, intermixed with blende and carbonate of lime. The stopes east of the engine-shaft, and under the 66 east, are equally good, and are worth 2 tons per fathom each. The 66 west is still in barren ground. The winze sunk under this level is similar, and will return the same—2 tons per fm. of sinking. The last stopes of No. 1 winze is the same as for ore—from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. The stopes east of No. 2 winze is worth from 2 to 2½ tons per fathom. The stopes west of No. 3 winze has fallen off, and will not produce more than 1 ton per fathom; the ore in these two last ends are strong pipes in the lode. We shall increase our sampling to 40 tons, if not more, next week.

**BRYNALL.—J. Roach:** We are still driving the 25, west of cross-cut, as fast as possible; the lode is without any material change since last reported, but we are now approaching a point where we daily anticipate the discovery of a course of ore. The eastern part of the stopes above the 10 are a little improved in quality. There is no alteration in the lode in any other part of mine since I last advised you.

**BRYNICK CONSOLS.—J. Evans, S. Mitchell, Nov. 19:** No alteration in the engine-shaft since our report of last week; the ground continues spare for sinking. The cross-cut south, in the 40, is letting out much water from the branches, which we consider favourable for the lode before us. The lode in the 30 end, driving east from Gap shaft, on the middle lode, is looking more promising than it has for the last 2 fathoms, showing to-day good stones of tin. We have 6 fms. more to drive to get under the tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 12. We have commenced driving west on this lode, but have not sufficiently opened on it to report. The winze sinking below the 12, east of Gap shaft, is yielding good work, and likely to further improve. We have intersected a branch in the cross-cut, driving towards the lode, and we are now sinking the lode in the 20. The cross-cut, driving south of Chilcott's sump, in the 10, has met with several good branches of tin, and we calculate this will open up some good tribute ground. The pitches throughout the mine are yielding fair quality tinstuff, and a great many more pitches might be set had there been tributaries to take them. We have a full supply of water for our stamps, and the machinery altogether is working well.

**BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—Samuel S. Rice, Nov. 19:** There is scarcely any variation in the prospects at the 100. In the 80 west we have some strong looking copper ore, with other kinder properties; the lode is large, and the ground is tolerably favourable for driving. In the 60 east of shaft, where we had rather a hard end to commence with, the lode shows an improved appearance, and we are making very fair progress in driving; we are extremely well satisfied with the change in this level, as it will the sooner enable us to have a communication with the bottom levels than was at first expected, and thereby work to greater advantage than now.

**CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Nov. 19:** In the 50 east, on the canter, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 33 west, on ditto, the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of spar, muddle, and blende.—North Lode: In the 33 west the lode is 1 foot wide, chiefly composed of spar and blende. In other parts in alteration to notice.

**CARADON CONSOLS.—J. Rich, Nov. 19:** In the 54 cross-cut north we have intersected a branch carrying fluor-spar and good spots of ore; we are, however, still forcing on the end towards the boundary; and when this point is reached, if there be no other lode ahead, the men employed here will be put to prove the lodes already discovered out of the influence of the cross-course. There has been no lode taken down during the past week on the north part of the Menadue, but we hope to do so in the course of a few days. We have discovered the south part of the Menadue lode, east of the cross-course. So far as yet seen it appears to be split up, but I think it will become more settled very soon. Going east the lode is large, of great promise; the end shows branches of muddle, with good ore, intermixed, and all tending towards the lode as we extend west. The lode at the engine-shaft carries spots of ore and kindly fluor-spar. The cross-course at the shaft seems to be getting easier for sinking.

**CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Nov. 10:** The 42 is driven through the shoot of ore; the lode at present is about 2½ feet wide, with small strings of ore, but not enough to value; this end is suspended for the present, and the men are preparing to sink the shaft to a 52, and hope to be ready for sinking in about two days. I intend to resume the driving of the 42 at the beginning of next week, and push it north as fast as possible, being of opinion that in 8 or 10 fms. we shall meet with another shoot of ore. The stopes in back north the 42 are producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in bottom are still producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The 32 cross-cut west, towards the canter, has passed through a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of decomposed floukian, slate, and spots of lead ore, having the features and character of the canter, but where intersected appears to be underlying much faster, and not having the same bearing as in the levels above; but on intersecting a lode by a cross-cut we see only about 3½ ft. long on its course, so that we can scarcely judge of its bearing, as it may have come in against a bend or hollow in the footwall, which would make the lode appear to take another bearing. The footwall of this lode is well-winded, but too close and hard for the lode to bend much; mineral, as I have always found in working the main lode, when the lode is from the footwall it is always close and hard; but when the footwall begins to ease, showing the joints and cleavages, it then becomes productive. This has led me to come to the conclusion that our lodes are formed by the gases arising through the joints and cleavages of the rock under the lodes. I am perfectly satisfied that this is the canter lode. I intend to drive the cross-cut 2 fms. further, which, according to the dialling and underlie from the 12 to the 22, would be the point of intersection; and if no more lode be met with, I purpose to drive north on the lode already intersected. I am of opinion that in a few fathoms driving we shall get into the bearing bands of rock, when the lode will be found productive. We had a very severe frost and snow since Friday, which have greatly retarded our surface operations.

**CARN CAMBORNE.—W. Bishop, Nov. 19:** No change to notice in the 13, or adit cross-cut. The 13 east end of cross-cut, on Clarke's lode, is producing good stones of ore. In the 10 end, east of winze cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, spotted with ore, and indicates an early improvement. The 10 end, east of rise, is worth 4½ per fathom. The adit end, east of cross-cut, is worth 6½ per fm. The winze sinking under the adit is worth 3½ per fathom. We shall sample to-morrow about 20 tons of good quality copper ore.

**CARN COMBOME.—Nov. 20:** I have visited this mine to-day. The 13 east, on Clarke's lode, is producing stones of ore. The adit level east, on south lode, is worth 10½ per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of this level 3½ per fathom. The 10 west, on adit lode, 4½ per fm. We have sampled to-day, computed, 22 tons of copper ore, 17 tons of which is of good quality.

**CASTLEWARD.—R. Tabb, Nov. 18:** The 20 end has been poor for some days, but now there is a branch of ore showing in the forebrest of the end about 2 in. wide—no change in the character of the ground. The 20 end, north-west, is suspended for the present, and the men are employed in sinking the bottom of the 30, near the shaft, to convey the water back to the pump; the winze they are breaking good stones of ore. I have set 5 fms. of engine-shaft to sink, at 19½ tons. Coal consumed in past week, 5 tons 12 cwt.

**CATHEDRAL.—J. Webb, Nov. 19:** The adit levels are quite clear, so that we can now drive east and west on five or six sides, and have before us such prospects as are seldom to be met with at this depth. The stopes continue to produce a fair quantity of tin, and the ends seem to be getting more into tin ground.

**CEFFN BRWYN.—Nov. 20:** The lode at the deep adit level, going east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide—a strong and kindly lode, intermixed throughout with good branches of lead ore. All other points are without alteration to notice.

**CEFFN CILCEN.—C. J. Williams, Nov. 21:** The 73 yard level is without any alteration of importance since my last. The 60, west of rise, has much improved since last reported on; it will produce from 1 to 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The 60, east of foot-way shaft, continues to produce good ore, worth at present 2½ tons of ore per fm. Every other part of the mine is without any alteration of importance since my last.

**CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Nov. 21:** I have much pleasure in reporting that on Saturday last we disengaged the thin line of rods from the 24-foot diameter wheel, attached the new rods, 264 fathoms in length, from the 32-foot wheel, at Pontnewydd, and connected the same with the main shaft at Clara. In this distance (528 yards) we had to pass the rods, at the eastern end, through iron-pumps, under the parish road, and, up nearer to the shaft, to erect 71 iron pulleys on stands of some considerable height. The connection was successfully made on Saturday morning, and we commenced pumping thereby the same evening. We shall now immediately set about raising the poppet-heads of the shaft; when done we can attach the drawing-machine, and shall sink another lift from the 32 to the 45. The 24-foot wheel and mill is now free to do its own duty; this wheel would not, as you know, do the crushing and pumping combined; in fact, the mine was in 100 times more frequently at a stand than otherwise for want of pumping power alone; we have now full power for all objects, and if the weather continues favourable we shall very shortly be able to sample 20 tons of ore. Underground the works are proceeding very satisfactorily, and although we have been hindered by a great quantity of water (more particularly from the 20 east, which is fast getting under the point of the boundary shaft) we shall as soon as we get the larger pumps in from the 20 to the 32 be in a position to open those levels and extend the length of ore ground with economy and dispatch. The 32 west is yielding good ore, and fully up to late returns.

**CREDDIES.—J. Phillips, Nov. 21:** The trial shaft is now down 7 fms.; the ground is hard for sinking. We have also had pretty much water, which has retarded our progress; we have about 4 fms. more to sink to reach the adit level. When this is accomplished we shall at once commence to stop the backs, after which we shall soon be in the market with 80 tons of rich grey copper ore. I can with confidence say Credies will in a short time become a rich mine.

**CHOOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, A. C. Langton, Nov. 18:** We are at present sinking the engine-shaft at the rate of 3 feet per week; and there is every reason to believe that we shall accomplish this amount of work for the future. We are now 3 fms. south of the western trial-shaft, driving in a fine channel of ground, and we have cut through some strong branches of quartz and white iron. We hope to inform you of having touched the lode next week. During the past week a good substantial ladder-road has been put into this shaft; this will facilitate operations here, inasmuch as the men can now work eight hours' course during the 24. The winze sinking under the 40 is between 3 and 4 fathoms deep. We consider the nature of the lode is getting more kindly for the production of copper, and our opinion is that more depth will produce a good ore lode. The pitwork, rods, &c., in the engine-shaft are in good condition.

**CUDDHA.—A. Cusby, Nov. 21:** Tickle's: In the 100 fm. level we have cross-cut the great lode full 2 fms., but have not yet reached the south or tin condition; it is composed of gossan, quartz, and prlan. The lode in No. 1 stopes, in the 60, is 6 ft. wide, worth 2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the lode in No. 2 stopes is 6 feet wide, worth 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. At Walker's shaft we have taken down a part of the lode this week for about 4 ft. wide, which is worth 4 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, and looking very kindly for further improvement. In the stopes west of this shaft we commenced yesterday to take down the lode, which I find to be worth 2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. In the 60 end west we are cutting out the lode, and have some splendid stones of tin, and bidding fair for a course of tin in a very short time.

**CWM ERFIN.—Nov. 19:** The lode in the 45, going west of the engine-shaft, is 7 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead ore, but not to value. The lode in the same level, east of the boundary, is 2 yards wide—unproductive. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 20 fathoms east of the boundary, yields ½ ton of lead ore. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 5 fathoms east of boundary, yields from 12 to 15 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the back of the same level, 8 fms. east of the cross-cut, is worth 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 32, going east of the boundary, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of this level, 15 fms. east of boundary, has slightly improved, now worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the same level, 15 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 35 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of the boundary, is all the breadth of the end, yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 110 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level, 90 fathoms east of cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of same level, 25 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields on an average ½ ton of ore per fathom. We have met with the lode in the 10 end, going east, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; the level has been driving through the cross-course for the last month. No other alteration to notice.

**DALE.—Nov. 20:** The Pipe vein continues to look well; the parcel of ore for the last month, sold to Mr. Lamb, weighed 33 tons 11 cwt., and I expect to have as much, if not more, for the present month. The ground in the new shaft during the greater part of the past week has been very much mixed with chert, through which we have not been able to sink more than 3 feet; the shaft is now down from surface 37 fms.; although the ground is at present more tedious for sinking, still it is a congenial rock for minerals.

**DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neil, Nov. 19:** The shaft sinking below the deep adit level is down between 5 and 6 fms.; the lode therein is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the deep adit level east, from the general appearance of the lode, I think it likely we shall have an improvement shortly. From a rise on the old lode, in the back of the midway level, we have placed six men to drive west, and the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm., and promising to improve. At William and Mary the lode in the engine-shaft produces stones of copper ore. In the 10, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the stopes in bottom of this level the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 12, west of water-wheel shaft, and also in the adit level cross-cut south, there is no alteration to report on.

**DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Nov. 20:** The stratum in sinking the engine-shaft below the 88 is not so hard as it has been in the last two sinkings; the ground already sunk below this point (exclusive of the excavation for dam) is 5 ft. 7 in., at 14½ per fm. In the cross-cut at the 88, to the great north lode, in consequence of not having reached the leader, I determined on having a hole bored in the breast of the end right ahead, to ascertain the exact distance to it. I have, therefore, the satisfaction to report that, on boring the hole 2 ft. we struck into beautiful white spar and muddle, mixed with yellow copper ore; we also cut a stream of water, which is now sprouting out with great force from the veins at the end. The leader will now be speedily reached, I should say, in about a week; and my impression is over the same that the intersection of it will be attended with satisfactory results. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut to the new south lode at the 88 since my last.

**DEVON UNION.—J. Donnal, Nov. 21:** The ground in the cross-cut in the 28 is a little harder, with water still coming from the end, we have, however, not yet discovered the lode. The lode in the 40 east is large, chiefly capel. In the same level west the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—a kindly lode. At Quick's shaft we have cut beaver-holes, put in beavers and cistern, and put drains around the shaft, to the winze at the end. The leader will now be speedily reached, I should say, in about a week; and my impression is over the same that the intersection of it will be attended with satisfactory results. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut to the new south lode at the 88 since my last.

**EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Nov. 20:** The lead in sinking the winze under the 10 has improved considerably. The lode in the rise and in driving our 30 west are without alteration. The machinery is in good order, and working well.

**EAST BEAM.—J. Webb, Jun., Nov. 21:** We have cleared during the past week 12 fms. of the old level, and one whole shaft; they were full of mud and rubbish.

**EAST BERTHA.—S. Cock, Nov. 20:** There is no particular change to notice in the north cross-cut; the ground still wet, and mixed up with branches of quartz and capel, with spots of muddle. In the south cross-cut the ground is still favourable for progress, and also for the production of copper ore.

**EAST BUDNICK AND MOUNT.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 16:** I advised you this morning of an improvement in the 17 end west. This end has been in a better condition of ground for 2 or 3 fms. past, and improving for silver-lead, as reported; the lode is now 12 to 15 in. wide, with feeders of branches of lead coming into the lode from the south side. The value of the end is now full 20 per fm., and the lode is enlarging, and becoming richer every foot we drive. The Halangioz lode, that yielded so much silver-lead in an adjoining mine, we expect to intersect a few fathoms ahead of the present end. The stopes in back of the 17 are worth 5½ per fm.

**EAST CARN BREA.—N. Glanville, Nov. 19:** The 50 to drive east on the middle lode, by four men, at 5½ per fm. The 50 to drive east on the engine lode, by two men, at 4½ per fm



probability of a speedy improvement. In Gard's shaft, we have cut into the lode 2 feet: on the south wall is a branch of mundle 1 ft. wide, and the remainder, as far as seen, is made up of quartz, and is rather hard. The main part of the lode is still to the north, carried by the same vein, and in the cross-cut east in the shallow adit. In the present end of this cross-cut we have gossan, capels, and black and yellow ore—a very kindly and promising end.

**EAST PROVIDENCE.**—T. Uren, Nov. 10: There is a good lode in the winze sinking below the 20, and also in Borman's shaft, sinking below the 30, the lode is improved. The 30 ft. level ends, east and west, much the same as when last reported.

**EAST ROSEWARNE.**—J. James, Nov. 16: In the 55 east the lode is 14 in. wide, of a very promising character, worth 14 ft. per fm. In the 55 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7 ft. per fm.; this is in hard silvane, and rather spare for driving. In Hallett's shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, improved during the week, now worth 6 ft. per fm.; we expect a further improvement shortly. In the slope below the 43 west the lode is 9 inches wide, worth 16 ft. per fm. No change to notice in any other of our operations since last reported. The engine and new pitwork are working well.

**EAST TOLGUS.**—Nov. 20: Isidore Consols Lode: The lode in John's shaft, sinking below the 70, and also in the 70 east and west of the said shaft, is from 10 in. to 1 foot wide, composed of spar, mundle, and good stones of ore, and promising for improvement. The slope in the back of the 22 east is much the same in appearance as when last reported, worth about 8 ft. per fm. for tin and copper. The ground in the 46 cross-cut, north from John's shaft, is rather hard. The men are cutting pit in the adit level at the new shaft preparatory to driving the lode.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Nov. 20: At the engine-shaft sinking below the 35 there has been no lode taken down since our last advice. The lode in the 35 east of the shaft, is 2 to 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and prun, with good copper and tin, worth 10 ft. per fm. The lode in the 35 west is 20 in. wide, composed of black and grey ore, embedded in quartz, &c. There is a good branch of ore in the bottom of the level, yielding 1 ton of good ore to the fathom. This looks highly promising for the next level. In the 25 east we were compelled to suspend the sinking of the winze, on account of the water, and the men have resumed the end, where the lode is nearly 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and peach—a kindly lode. The winze sinking below the 25 west will produce 1 ton of ore to the fathom, with saving work for tin.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—J. Goldworthy, Nov. 20: There is no change in any part of the mine since last reported on. The lode in the 66 east, in the cross-cut north is being cut through.

**EXMOUTH.**—J. P. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, Nov. 20: The 20 south is being vigorously extended, the ground continues easy for driving and kindly for mineral, but the lode at present is small and poor. The lode in the 40 south contains a little blende, but not sufficient to value. The 60 north is easy for progress, lode large and unproductive; this end is being speedily driven, with a view to reach Williams's shoot of ore as early as possible. The cross-cut east from the 60 north, has not intersected anything of importance as yet. All other parts of the mine are much as last reported.

**FOWEY CONSOLS.**—F. Puckey, S. Sampson, W. Opie, Nov. 18: In the 270, driving east of Bottrall's shaft, on Bottrall's lode, the lode is very much improved in size, which is now 3½ ft. wide, of a very kindly character, and producing good stones of copper ore, and promising further improvement. We have holed the winze sinking from the 240 to the 260, which has caused good ventilation in this part of the mine, and shall now resume the driving of the 260 end east on the course of the same lode. In the 240 east, on Trathan's lode, the lode is still small; the water is issuing very strongly from the end, which is a favourable indication of having near a large lode. In the 220, west of Union shaft, the lode is a little improved, being now fully 3 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm.; worth 8 ft. per ton. In the 220 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, but at the present time poor; this end is now approaching a good bunch of ore, which is gone down below the 180. In the 180 and 170 west the lode is producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. John's Lode: The ends on the lode are still poor. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, north of Pedler's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9 ft. per ton. All other parts of the mine not mentioned are much the same as last reported.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Nov. 20: The 84 north, on the western lode, is still moderately easy for driving; the end at present is all in the lode, without any wall on either side, consequently we cannot say what width it is. It consists of white iron, quartz, and a small quantity of saving work. The slope in the back of this level is not yielding quite so much ore as when last reported on. In the 72 north we have met with a slide, which disordered the lode, and have it a short distance to the west of its former course. We are still within the influence of disordered ground, but the lode, however, appears to be re-forming, letting out a stream of water, and yielding occasional stones of lead ore. We have been obliged to suspend sinking the winze in the bottom of the 60, on the western lode, as the water is now rising against it from the back of the 72. We have commenced a rise on the west branch, in the back of the 60, immediately to the south of the winze just referred to, which is yielding about ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. We are forcing up the rise in the back of the 60 to regain the slope in which we had the run with the utmost dispatch, compelling the men to work Saturday afternoons, and commencing again as soon as the Sunday is gone; the ground here, however, has become rather stiffer, which will cause a little delay beyond the time we calculated to reach the said slope. We have got into crushed ground in our 30 side level, and shall be obliged to suspend it for a short time in order to clear away the stuff which we have allowed to accumulate; this will cause very useful to fill the slope below, instead of carting in rubbish to do so, and taking it to draw up. The slopes in the back of the 45 are yielding on an average about ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. All other operations are without any change to notice.

**GAWTON.**—G. Rowe, Nov. 16: Our present prospects here are of the most cheering character. The lode in the different points of operation is yielding ore very satisfactorily, and we hope to draw a good pile of ore to surface in the coming week. The water is nearly in fork to the bottom of the mine.

**GONAMENA.**—R. Pascoe, Wm. George, Jun., Nov. 19: The lode in the 90 west, on Sarah's lode, is presenting a very kindly appearance, and producing some good quality copper ore. The 90 east is suspended until the shaft is holed to this level, which will greatly facilitate the clearing of the stuff. The 80 fathom level end men are rising against a winze sinking below the 70; this being holed, we shall at once resume the driving east in the 80, which will then be well ventilated, and shall also be enabled to stoop from the said winze, where the lode is worth 18 ft. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the 70 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach and fluor-spar, with some rich copper ore, and the ground about it is very easy for driving. The ground in Hingston's shaft continues very favourable for sinking, and in order to hole to the rise above the 68 as soon as possible we have now employed 12 men, who are working from one o'clock on Monday morning till ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

**GREAT CARADON.**—F. C. Harper, Nov. 23: The men are making pretty good progress in sinking the shaft below the 40, the ground being moderately easy; the water is slightly on the increase. I will send a report by the time you state—the 29th inst.

**GREAT CHINNIS.**—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Nov. 21: The 120 is driven east of the new shaft, by the side of the lode, 3 fms. We shall now commence cutting out the lode at this point, in order to make a pit at this level. The same level is driven west of the shaft 5 fms. In this end we are only carrying a small portion of the north part of the lode; the lode appears to be very large and porous, as the water is issuing very freely from the bottom of the 60, on the western lode, and 10 fathoms west of the shaft, and then cross-cut the lode to prove its size and value. From the nature of the ground being soft blue killas, we hope to make good progress in driving. Our object is to drive this end as fast as possible, to get under where the lode made a change in the level above, and where we may expect to meet with good results. The winze is sunk 5 fms. below the 100. In this winze we are only carrying about 5 feet of the north or leader part of the lode; the lode is composed of quartz, peach, and prun, of a very promising character, and producing saving work. In the 100 west we are carrying about 6 feet of the lode. In this end the lode is of a very kindly character, composed of a beautiful soft spar, prun, and peach, intermixed with good branches of copper ore, with strong indications of further improvement.

**GREAT RETILLACK.**—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 20: At the shaft sinking below the 45 the ground is tolerably good, and the part of the lode carried contains crystals of lead. The lode in the 45 east is large, and made up of iron, spar, mundle, blende, and some ead throughout—a very kindly lode. The blende pitches are not looking so well as they did.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—W. Bagholio, Nov. 19: Copper-house Shaft: The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of the 220, is worth 6 ft. per ton. The lode in No. 2 slope is worth 15 ft. per fm. No. 3 slope is worth 14 ft. per fm. No. 4 slope is worth 12 ft. per fm. No. 5 slope is worth 10 ft. per fm. No. 6 slope is worth 8 ft. per fm. No. 7 slope is worth 6 ft. per fm. No. 8 slope is worth 4 ft. per fm. No. 9 slope is worth 2 ft. per fm. No. 10 slope is worth 1 ft. per fm. No. 11 slope is worth ½ ft. per fm. No. 12 slope is worth ¼ ft. per fm. No. 13 slope is worth ⅓ ft. per fm. No. 14 slope is worth ⅔ ft. per fm. No. 15 slope is worth 1 ft. per fm. No. 16 slope is worth 1½ ft. per fm. No. 17 slope is worth 2 ft. per fm. No. 18 slope is worth 2½ ft. per fm. No. 19 slope is worth 3 ft. per fm. No. 20 slope is worth 3½ ft. per fm. No. 21 slope is worth 4 ft. per fm. No. 22 slope is worth 4½ ft. per fm. No. 23 slope is worth 5 ft. per fm. No. 24 slope is worth 5½ ft. per fm. No. 25 slope is worth 6 ft. per fm. No. 26 slope is worth 6½ ft. per fm. No. 27 slope is worth 7 ft. per fm. No. 28 slope is worth 7½ ft. per fm. No. 29 slope is worth 8 ft. per fm. No. 30 slope is worth 8½ ft. per fm. No. 31 slope is worth 9 ft. per fm. No. 32 slope is worth 9½ ft. per fm. No. 33 slope is worth 10 ft. per fm. No. 34 slope is worth 10½ ft. per fm. No. 35 slope is worth 11 ft. per fm. No. 36 slope is worth 11½ ft. per fm. No. 37 slope is worth 12 ft. per fm. No. 38 slope is worth 12½ ft. per fm. No. 39 slope is worth 13 ft. per fm. No. 40 slope is worth 13½ ft. per fm. No. 41 slope is worth 14 ft. per fm. No. 42 slope is worth 14½ ft. per fm. No. 43 slope is worth 15 ft. per fm. No. 44 slope is worth 15½ ft. per fm. No. 45 slope is worth 16 ft. per fm. No. 46 slope is worth 16½ ft. per fm. No. 47 slope is worth 17 ft. per fm. No. 48 slope is worth 17½ ft. per fm. No. 49 slope is worth 18 ft. per fm. No. 50 slope is worth 18½ ft. per fm. No. 51 slope is worth 19 ft. per fm. No. 52 slope is worth 19½ ft. per fm. No. 53 slope is worth 20 ft. per fm. No. 54 slope is worth 20½ ft. per fm. No. 55 slope is worth 21 ft. per fm. No. 56 slope is worth 21½ ft. per fm. No. 57 slope is worth 22 ft. per fm. No. 58 slope is worth 22½ ft. per fm. No. 59 slope is worth 23 ft. per fm. No. 60 slope is worth 23½ ft. per fm. No. 61 slope is worth 24 ft. per fm. No. 62 slope is worth 24½ ft. per fm. No. 63 slope is worth 25 ft. per fm. No. 64 slope is worth 25½ ft. per fm. No. 65 slope is worth 26 ft. per fm. No. 66 slope is worth 26½ ft. per fm. No. 67 slope is worth 27 ft. per fm. No. 68 slope is worth 27½ ft. per fm. No. 69 slope is worth 28 ft. per fm. No. 70 slope is worth 28½ ft. per fm. No. 71 slope is worth 29 ft. per fm. No. 72 slope is worth 29½ ft. per fm. No. 73 slope is worth 30 ft. per fm. No. 74 slope is worth 30½ ft. per fm. No. 75 slope is worth 31 ft. per fm. No. 76 slope is worth 31½ ft. per fm. No. 77 slope is worth 32 ft. per fm. No. 78 slope is worth 32½ ft. per fm. No. 79 slope is worth 33 ft. per fm. No. 80 slope is worth 33½ ft. per fm. No. 81 slope is worth 34 ft. per fm. No. 82 slope is worth 34½ ft. per fm. No. 83 slope is worth 35 ft. per fm. No. 84 slope is worth 35½ ft. per fm. No. 85 slope is worth 36 ft. per fm. No. 86 slope is worth 36½ ft. per fm. No. 87 slope is worth 37 ft. per fm. No. 88 slope is worth 37½ ft. per fm. No. 89 slope is worth 38 ft. per fm. No. 90 slope is worth 38½ ft. per fm. No. 91 slope is worth 39 ft. per fm. No. 92 slope is worth 39½ ft. per fm. No. 93 slope is worth 40 ft. per fm. No. 94 slope is worth 40½ ft. per fm. No. 95 slope is worth 41 ft. per fm. No. 96 slope is worth 41½ ft. per fm. No. 97 slope is worth 42 ft. per fm. No. 98 slope is worth 42½ ft. per fm. No. 99 slope is worth 43 ft. per fm. No. 100 slope is worth 43½ ft. per fm. No. 101 slope is worth 44 ft. per fm. No. 102 slope is worth 44½ ft. per fm. 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and it is precisely of a similar character to the well-known Shepherds. We are now down 20 fms. from surface, and are continually finding good stones of lead ore. I am fully convinced that prosecution in depth will lead to profitable results.

**WHEAL SIDNEY.**—Wm. Edwards, Nov. 21: I am sorry to say we have done nothing underground since my last report. The very heavy rains we had last week have thrown down a large quantity of water into the mine, and in working our wheel rather fast, one of the sweep-rod broke, which has caused us considerable delay. We have, however, lengthened the stroke, and I am glad to say the wheel and pit-work are in very good working trim again, and the water going in fork very satisfactorily. I expect in two or three days all will be right again, and the men working in their places.

**WHEAL SIDNEY.**—Wm. Edwards, Nov. 21: We have cut into the lode in the 60 cross-cut, and the bottom level of the old mine is drained thereby. We have penetrated 5 ft. into the lode, but have not yet reached the south wall. Water still issues very strongly from the end, and I think the south wall may still be some feet distant, in which opinion I am strengthened when I consider the size of the lode in the bottom level of the old mine, which is at the present time from 12 feet to 14 feet wide. The value of the lode now cut into is for the portion gone through worth fall 14½ per fathom, and its value increases as the end is extended. I cannot state what it may be until the south wall is reached; and, as the richest part of the lode in the levels above, in the old mine, has nearly always been nearer the south wall than the north, I think we may have a very valuable lode. The dialling, by a professional dialler, progresses satisfactorily, and corresponds with the measurements and diallings previously taken by myself.

**WHEAL TREMAYNE.**—R. Williams, J. Williams, Nov. 16: At the boundary engine-shaft, in the 133 east, the men are still engaged rising in back of the level on the engine lode for ventilation, &c.; the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding low-price bluish, good tin stuff, worth 20½ per fm.; we have commenced sinking a winze under this level, 135 east, of the same shaft, on Allen's branch. The branch in bottom of the said winze is worth 12½ per fm. In the 113 fm. level cross-cut north, east of the same shaft, we have not cut any branch to notice; in the same level, east of cross-cut, on the engine lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore and tin, but not to much value; the men belonging to this level are now engaged opening ground for skip-shaft in the 90 and 103. The stope in back and bottom of the 113, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 11½ per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 10½ per fm. The stope in back of the same level is worth 8½ per fm. The skip shaft have been engaged cutting ground, and taking up water about the 83. The men are building a head-boss-stand, &c., and the engineers have commenced preparations for heaving in the engine.

**WHEAL UNION.**—Glasville, Nov. 20: There is no alteration in any part of the mine to report on this week.

**WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.**—Wm. H. Reynolds, Nov. 20: In the 50 cross-cut we have met with a branch or two of mundic, iron, &c., dipping north, or towards the lode, which we think a good feature. No change in any other part of the mine of importance.

**WORMS DOWNS.**—H. Harry, Nov. 20: We have drained and cleared the engine-shaft to the 30, and dropped the sinking lift, in a clear shaft, 5 fms. below the said level, at which point we hope to have the water in fork by to-morrow morning. At present the shaftmen are actively engaged in putting in plat collar, and doing other necessary work, preparatory to clearing out the levels. In the 10, driving cut, there is no change to notice since last report. The lode is about 8 in. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing a small quantity of tin, but as yet not sufficient to value. The stope in the bottom of the 20, west of the engine-shaft, are worth 12½ per fm. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as for some time past. Our returns for October will not meet the month's cost; and there is every reason to believe, when the mine is drained to deeper levels, that our monthly sales of tin will considerably increase.

**YARNER.**—R. Barkell, Nov. 20: The stope west of Thomas's winze is now worth 4 tons per fm. The counter lode is 1 foot wide, yielding saving work of low quality. The 30 west never looked better than it does now; the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm., and likely to continue; we have driven 11 fms. through this stope of ore. The 40 east is poor. The 40 west is producing good saving work, and the lode looking promising; here we are only carrying part of the lode, and we intend to cross-cut after driving a few fathoms, to ascertain what is standing in the side of the level. By the end of this week we shall have the 150 tons to sample on the 28th inst.

**SPECIMENS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER ORE.**—We learn that Mr. Finke, superintendent of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia, has arranged to send to the International Exhibition of 1862, through the Exhibition Committee at Adelaide, a nugget of ruby ore weighing about 1 ton, which was taken from the Nuccaleena Mine at a depth of about 8 fms. from the surface. Also a nugget of no less weight than 3 tons, of black and ruby ore, yielding together about 70 per cent. of pure copper, from a mine a few miles distant from the Nuccaleena Mine, and which has not yet been developed.

**MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—THE MINERAL LEASES.**—A motion was recently made in the House of Assembly, Adelaide, to the effect that the conditions and regulations under which all mineral leases are now granted should have a retrospective application, and thus to put the various mining properties held under the Crown on the same footing. This, however, was negatived, and the consequence is that some lands are held under very undefined, therefore unsatisfactory terms; whereas others, under recent grants, are strictly defined. This has given great dissatisfaction to the colonists generally, and is severely and unimpaired upon by the colonial press; although certain parties at Adelaide, for reasons which are not explained, approve the course pursued by the House. The *South Australian Register* remarks, that "the resolution was received by several members of the House with unaccountable violence and indignation." These scenes are very discreditable, and justify comments made by our contemporaries, the *Times* and *Daily News*, as to their frequent occurrence of late in the Australian Assemblies, which tend necessarily to destroy confidence in the Government bonds and other public securities of the several colonies. The motion arose in consequence of the great number of leases taken out for mineral grants, particularly in the lands north of York's Peninsula, and the western side, better known as the Wallaroo district. It is clear that the policy of the Government in this respect is injudicious; for every facility should be granted to those who are willing to develop the mineral capabilities of the various districts, and thus materially to enhance the prosperity of the colony. The last mail furnishes us with intelligence that many of the leases of the Wallaroo sections have been abandoned in consequence of the disadvantages of the locality, and the comparative poorness of the ore; therefore the Government, we consider, should adopt the most liberal course, rather than to make restrictions, and thus give a counterpoise, as far as they can, to the difficulties which naturally exist. The *Register* further remarks on this subject:—"We do not see that a liberal policy in reference to mining leases can be otherwise than beneficial to the country. But, under any circumstances, it is time that the present changeable system should cease. The law of the colony relating to mineral lands should be fixed by Act of Parliament, and all leases should be invited to come under the regulations embodied in that Act. Nothing is so calculated to impede mining enterprise as to leave persons thus investing their capital under all kinds of uncertainty as to the conditions which the Ministry of the day might be disposed to bring into operation. A bill for amending this state of things has been promised to the House, and we hope yet to see it amongst the measures of the present session."

**MINING LAW IN CORNWALL.**—On the Equity side of the Court of Stannaries the Vice-Warden has given a decision of much importance relating to making calls in cost-book mines—in future when calls are made for an amount beyond that necessary to discharge existing liabilities, the amount for past and prospective expenses should be separated. In the case of Grylls v. Symons (a shareholder in NEW SOUTH WHEAL ELLEN), his honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount due for calls made upon accounts duly audited and sanctioned by the defendant. At the conclusion of his judgment, the Vice-Warden said that he would just mention that in order to prevent a question such as that which was discussed before Mr. Dampier from arising a very simple plan might be adopted. It is often a question whether a mine cost-book company has power, without a special resolution to that effect, to make a prospective call; but whether they possess that power or not, it will not be necessary now to discuss. But even if they have the power, it would be extremely desirable when they most to pass the accounts, and if they choose to make a call for more than the past expenses that they should separate the call—that is, that they should make a call sufficient to cover the past expenses of the mine, and another independent call for future expenses. Such an arrangement would be found very convenient in working a mine, because people who work it might not like to be out of pocket, and they might very naturally wish to get a pledge for payment, and it would amount to such a pledge if the adventurers were to make a separate call for future expenses. Therefore, it would be very desirable, where a meeting has power not only to pass the past costs but to provide for future expenses, that they should make two separate calls—one sufficient to cover past costs, and another to meet future expenses, as such a mode would obviate any difficulty with regard to the validity of any call that might be in excess of past costs. The decree was given for 15½, and costs, which was 3½ 10s. 3d. less than the amount claimed, as by giving a decree for the additional sum another and unsettled question would have been raised. The Vice-Warden said that in the case of Harrison v. Stephens and others, heard before his predecessor, Mr. Dampier, it certainly seemed to have been doubted whether a call covering more than the costs could be sustained, so as to form a ground for the customary petition, even though it appears that a less call would not have been justifiable. There was no necessity for any decision on that point, for the case turned on the construction of certain special powers of making calls established by a resolution in the cost-book. The question may, therefore, be considered as an open one, and as the decision of it here would only make a small addition in the amount to be recovered, he thought it better not to include this claim in the decree.—A rule nisi for sale of shares unless arrears be paid within a fortnight was granted against the following shareholders in SOUTH TREBAYNAN MINE:—Messrs. John Rogers, J. Trevelyan, John Vivian, John Prince, Thomas Andrew Kistler, and James Dunkin, and Mrs. M. A. Ripper and others. In the case of the SWANPOW MINING COMPANY, the Vice-Warden is still engaged in settling the list of contributors, the dispute apparently being whether the preference shareholders should be retained on the list of contributors. The dispute regarding the rope at NORTH WHEAL PROVIDENCE was referred to last week. The question for the Court now was whether the rope was improperly deposited with Messrs. Bolitho; and if so, whether it ought not to be replaced on the mine, and sold for the benefit of the creditors. After hearing Mr. Roberts for the claimants, and Messrs. Hockin and Marnack for the plaintiffs, the defendant Hall, the agent of the company, was examined at some length in proof of the facts, after which the Vice-Warden made an order for the restoration of the rope.

Mr. J. Nevin, for 20 years agent to Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., at the Allendale Lead Mines, has been presented with a very handsome tea and dinner service in silver, on his leaving West Allendale to become agent for the Lead Hills Mining Company, in Scotland. Mr. Nevin originally entered Mr. Beaumont's offices at Coalcleugh as a clerk, and without any knowledge of practical mining; but he soon made himself acquainted with these matters, and some 20 years since obtained the situation he has ever since held—the first mining agency in the district.

A Scotch paper reports that a surface roadman, when excavating metal for the road leading to Cascreugh from Glenluce, the other day, came upon a block of a mineral substance, having all the appearance of coal, weighing about 16 lbs., at a considerable depth from the surface. This discovery is important, and will doubtless revive and strengthen the old belief that coal is to be found in the Rhine, if properly searched for.

With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The School of Mines, Andersonian University, Glasgow; Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon; Cornish Mining; Pyrites; Observations on the Coal Mines of Belgium—No. III.; Coals Classified; Great Tywarthaile Mining Company; On the Internal Heat of the Earth; The Telegraph to India; A New American Gas Coal; Victor Emanuel Mine; St. John del Rey Mine; Steam-Engines and Boilers; Lanharrey Hematite Iron Ore Company; Water as a Fuel; Lett's Diaries; &c.

With last week's Journal was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which is published—Traction Engine for Metals and Minerals; Review of Mr. Wallace's work on Mineral Deposits; Colliery Workings in Belgium; Coal Hewing; Australian News and Foreign Mines, &c.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 22, 1861.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	BRASS.		Per lb.
Best selected.....	p. ton	105 10 0	Sheets .....	94-94½	
Tough cake.....	"	102 10 0	Wire .....	94½-100	
Tile .....	"	102 10 0	Tubes .....	10½-11	
Burra Burra .....	"	102 0 0-103 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL.		
Copado .....	"	0 12 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) ..	15 0 0-15 10 0	
Copper wire .....	lb.	0 12 0	Do. (hammered) ..	15 0 0-16 0 0	
Do. tubes .....	"	0 11½ 0	Do. in fagots ..	15 0 0-16 0 0	
Sheathing & bolts ..	"	0 11½ 0	English, Spring ..	18 0 0-23 0 0	
Bottoms .....	"	0 10½ 0	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool ..	44 0 0	
Old (Exchange) ..	"	0 10 0	Spindle ..	30 0 0	
IRON.			QUICKSILVER ..	7 0 0 p. bottle	
Bars, Welsh, in London ..	p. ton	6 5 0	SPELTER.		
Do. to arrive ..	"	6 0 0	Foreign ..	19 0 0	
Nail rods ..	"	7 0 0	To arrive ..	19 7 6	
Stafford, in London ..	"	7 0 0-7 10 0	SING.		
Bars, ditto ..	"	7 5 0-8 0 0	In sheets ..	24 0 0	
Hoops, ditto ..	"	8 10 0-9 0 0	TIN.		
Sheets, single ..	"	9 0 0-9 10 0	English, blocks ..	120 0 0	
Fig. No. 1, in Wales ..	"	3 0 0-4 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) ..	121 0 0	
Refined metal, ditto ..	"	4 0 0-5 0 0	Ditto, Refined ..	122 0 0	
Bars, common, ditto ..	"	5 0 0	Banca ..	119 0 0-121 0 0	
Ditto, merchant, in Foss ..	"	6 10 0	Straits ..	116 0 0-118 10 0	
Ditto, railway, in Wales ..	"	5 5 0	TIN-PLATES.*		
Ditto, Swed. in London ..	"	11 10 0-12 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. ..	1 8 0-1 9 0	
To arrive ..	"	12 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality ..	1 14 0-1 16 0	
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde ..	"	2 8 0-2 18 0	IC Ditto 2d quality ..	1 4 6-1 6 6	
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	"	—	IX Ditto 3d quality ..	1 11 0-1 13 0	
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees ..	"	—	IX Coke ..	1 2 0-1 2 6	
Staffordshire Forge Pig ..	"	3 10 0-3 12 6	IX Ditto ..	1 8 0-1 8 6	
Wales Forge Pig ..	"	—	Canada plates ..	p. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0	
LEAD.			In London; 20s. less at the works.		
English Pig ..	"	20 0 0-21 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing ..	p. lb. 9½d.	
Ditto sheet ..	"	21 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs ..	6 12 6-6 15 0	
Ditto rod ..	"	22 10 0	In London ..	—	
Ditto white ..	"	28 10 0-30 0 0	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
Ditto patent shot ..	"	22 10 0-23 0 0			
Spanish ..	"	19 10 0-19 15 0			

**REMARKS.**—No material alteration has taken place in the position of the Metal Market since last week's report. A good steady business is doing both for shipment and home consumption, and some activity remains amongst speculators. The Indian demand has increased, and America is sending metal orders over more freely than she has since the war began. There seems no reason to doubt now but that this comparatively prosperous state of things will continue, and thus cause the end of the year to contrast happily with its gloomy commencement.

**COPPER.**—No diminution is perceptible in the demand for English descriptions, and sellers, if anything, show greater firmness. Expectations are entertained of a further rise in fixed rates taking place shortly, and the active market and the advancing standard of ores certainly seem tending to such a result. In foreign a large business has been doing of late, but during the last few days the increased firmness of holders has rather checked buyers. Quotations have advanced 10s. to 20s. per ton in most kinds; Burra Burra now held for 102½ to 105½; Kapunda, 102½ to 105½; Chili, 92½ to 93½ in Liverpool; Spanish, 95½. Yellow metal in steady request.

**IRON.**—The market for railway bars is improving slowly, sellers for immediate delivery at quotations—5½. f.o.b. in Wales; merchant bars in good ordinary demand; makers exceedingly firm at 6½. f.o.b. in the Thames; 5½. at the works; Staffordshire iron is rather more in request for shipment to America and the Continent; makers are, however, unable to obtain any advance on previous rates. Swedish bars have relapsed into rather a languid state, and but little business is doing—11½. 10s. is still quoted. Scotch pigs, mixed numbers, have reached 49s. 9d., during the week, since which they have declined about 6d. per ton—closing quotation to-day, 49s. 3d. Shipping brands dull of sale.

**LEAD.**—There is a good market for English pig, and prices show an upward tendency. The price of superior brands is comparatively favourable to buyers, common being quoted 20½. 5s., and WB only 21½. Sheets and shot in fair request. Spanish pig, soft quality, 19½. 10s. to 19½. 15s., in limited supply.

**SPELTER.**—At present less activity prevails in this market than for some time past; holders, however, seem to have great confidence in the market, and remain firm at 19½. cash.

**ZINC.**—In ordinary request at 24½.

**TIN.**—For English descriptions the demand has considerably increased, and sellers now adhere closely to fixed rates, an advance in which is not at all improbable. Foreign is firmer. Fine Straits, 116½ to 117½; this is very low in comparison with Banca, which is quoted here at 119½, and cannot be imported even at this price, large sales having been made in Holland at 72½, at which there are still buyers.

**TIN-PLATES.**—The improvement in the tin-plate market, noticed in last week's report, is tolerably well maintained, but nothing like activity is visible. As yet quotations remain unaltered.

**STEEL.**—Foreign improving. Swedish keg cannot now be imported under 15½. 10s.

**GLASGOW, NOV. 21.**—It is now an admitted fact, by those conversant with the Scotch Iron Trade, that the stock of pig-iron in Scotland is not less than 580,000 tons, and that the supply continues greatly in excess of the legitimate demand. Until the balance, therefore, between production and consumption has been restored no improvement in the Iron Market can be expected; though the price of the article is not altogether regulated by the demand, still its tendency, upon the whole, this year has been downwards. The malleable and foundry works are experiencing a greater slackness in orders, and the price has since Monday last fallen about 6d. per ton. The makers generally are free sellers of all No. 1 at 49s., and No. 3 at 48s., per ton. Mixed numbers warrants nominally 49s. 6d., cash in fourteen days.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—From Mr. S. Griffiths' "Iron Trade Circular." Official list of prices of Staffordshire finished iron of this day:—Staffordshire cold blast, 4½. 5s.; Old Windmill End Mine, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, melters, warm air, 4½. 5s.; Old Windmill End, second quality, Nos. 1 and 2, melting pig-iron, 3½. 5s.; Old Windmill End Mine Forge pig-iron, 3½. 5s. to 3½. 7s. 6d.; best native hydrate pigs, 3½. 7s. 6d. to 4½. according to the brand; first-class All Mine grey forge pigs, 3½. 5s. to 3½. 7s. 6d.; Second grey forge mine pig-iron, 3½. to 3½. 2s. 6d.; Second mine melting pigs, 3½. 10s. to 3½. 15s.; good mine pigs, with a medium of fine cinder, 2½. 10s. to 2½. 15s.; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 2½. 10s. to 2½. 12s. 6d.; Cleator Moor hematites, 3½. 5s.; Barrow hematites, 3½. 5s.; Workington hematites, 3½. 5s.; grey forge cinder pig-iron, 2½. 10s. to 2½. 15s.; white forge cinder pigs, 2½. 5s. to 2½. 10s.; ordinary melters, Nos. 1, 2, & 3, 2½. 12s. 6d. to 2½. 17s. 6d.; superior makes of mine melting iron, 3½. 7s. 6d. to 3½. 17s. 6d., according to make and quality. The above prices are all delivered on to the wharves at the South Staffordshire manufactories. Gadlys (Aberdare, South Wales), No. 1 foundry pig, cold blast, 4½. 10s. f.o.b. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, hot blast, 3½. 12s. 6d. to 3½. 15s., delivered; northern hematites, 3½. 5s., according to brand or quality.

**BOSTON, OCT. 31.**—During the month of Oct. the transactions in mining shares have been somewhat limited. With the exception of Isle Royale, there have been for several weeks no great fluctuations in prices. The September returns from the mines were generally satisfactory. Early in the present month there were fears of a short supply of miners and surface labourers for the coming winter, but the last dates there had been considerable arrivals of labourers from below, and all apprehensions on that score have ceased. The reduction in costs in every department of mining continues. In the dressing of stamp rock of low percentage great improvements have been made during the present season. If the figures given by several mines for the summer months should prove to be the average cost for the year, the business of mining will not only stand on as good a basis as most other enterprises, but the time cannot be far distant when the copper of Lake Superior will control the price of that metal in all the markets of the world. Ingot copper may be quoted at

20½ to 20½ cents, cash. The demand for exportation has fallen off, mainly on account of the decline in Exchange on France.—DUFFE, BECK, AND SAYLES.

**THE SPELTER TRADE.**—Messrs. Berger Brothers state that, since their last report, a large business has been done in this article, and prices steadily rose from 18½. 15s. up to 19½. 7s. 6d., according to prompts. During the last fortnight we have had a quieter market, and scarcely any business reported; this dullness is caused principally by the large arrivals during the month, and the further expected supply before the close of the navigation. Most of the these parcels, however, are sold for long prompts, and few of them can be expected to be put in the market, except at advanced prices. If we look to the export to India during the year, and the want of the raw material by the consumers in France, we must come to the conclusion that, although momentary, our prices are lower, and as we advance in the cold season quotations will improve, and a steady demand will issue.

Stocks on Nov. 1, 1861.....	3943 tons—price from £19 2 6 to £19 5 0
ditto .....	1869..... 4479 ditto 19 15 0, 20 0 0
ditto .....	1869..... 3746 ditto 20 15 0, 20 17 6
ditto .....	1868..... 4114 ditto 25 0 0, 23 5 6

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been particularly buoyant and active during the week, and a very large amount of business has been transacted in different mines. One or two improvements and discoveries, which have been long wanted, have added to the excitement of the market, and the chief business has been in East Carn Brea, Long Rake, Seton, West Caradon, Trelawny, Wheal Uny, East Caradon, Mary Ann, Wheal Moyle, Wheal Grylls, Stray Park, Bottle Hill, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Prosper United, North Treskerby, East Budnick and Mount, Wheal Edward, Wheal Margaret, Providence Mines, South Caradon, South Tolgus, Sorbridge Consols, Lady Bertha, Great Wheal Fortune, Hingston Down, North Downs, Drake Walls, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, East Russell, &c. East Carn Brea has been the most exciting mine of the week, and the shares have fluctuated violently and suddenly, as the market has been influenced by telegrams of rather frequent occurrence. On Wednesday we understand a letter was received at the office, announcing a very great improvement in the 26 fathom level, and shares rose to 11½. Early on Thursday morning a telegram was received at the office announcing that the great point in the mine—cutting the lode in the 50 fm. level—had been accomplished, and that it was worth 3 tons of ore per fm. Upon this shares rose to 12 buyers, and a large business was transacted. Within half-an-hour, however, another telegram of very indistinct meaning was received, stating that the lode in the 26 had fallen off in value and size. The shares were at once knocked down to 10, sellers, but rallied again in a few hours to 11, but they leave off 9½, 10. The latest report states that, as far as seen, the lode in the 50 is worth 3 tons per fm., and that the lode in the 26 had fallen off in size and value, but there is a chance of its again improving. Our readers will remember that on the 2d inst., when the shares had been knocked down to 8½, owing to a little falling off in the lode, we explained the nature of the lode, and added, "shareholders should rather buy than sell, looking to the chances of cutting a good lode in the 50 in about a fortnight." We would now call attention to Wheal Uny, the adjoining mine, in which the chances of a good discovery and a great rise in shares is very probable. A large business has been done in them, and they leave off 4½ to 4½. Alfred Consols have declined to 10s., 14s. Carn Brea, 75 to 80; Cook's Kitchen, 29 to 30; not so firm. Wheal Seton shares have fluctuated, but leave off 11½ to 11½; the ends on the mine are valued at 25 tons per fm. in the aggregate, and a winze under the 130 fm. level worth 100½ per fm. The 140, east of Tilly's, on north counter, yields 4 tons per fm., and the end 12 fathoms, behind the winze, so that an improvement may be looked for here. The 140 west is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The new south lode in the 140, east of cross-cut, is reported worth 50½ per fm.; west of cross-cut 2½ tons per fm. East Caradon shares left at 26½ to 26½ until the latter end of the week, when they rose, and left off 26½ to 27½. We understand notices were given to "buy in" shares against the "bears," and to this the rise is attributed. Long Rake shares rose on Monday from 11 to 15, and leave off 14 to 14½, call paid. At the meeting a call of 1½ per share was made. The report states that the engine-shaft will be down to another level in about a month. At the shaft the lode is now worth 20½ per fm. for length of shaft. The 48 east is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom.

West Caradon shares have been in great demand all the week, and leave off 50 to 52. We called attention last week to one or two favourable points in this mine, and believe the dividend on Wednesday next will be about 1½ per share. Wheal Trelawny shares, also, are in request, and advanced to 16½, 17½; here, also, a dividend of 1½ is looked for at the next meeting. Wheal Mary Ann shares have advanced to 16½, 17½. Ludcott, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Grylls leave off 12 to 12½. Wheal Margaret shares in good demand, at 45 to 47½. Wheal Moyle have risen to 2, 2½. Tincroft have reached 6½ to 7½. South Caradon have been in demand, and leave off 340 to 350; the rise is owing, we believe, to cutting the East Caradon lode. Copper Hill, 100 to 110. Prosper United have been in good request at 2 to 2½; the mines are reported as opening out even better than anticipated, and the 30 west, on the copper lode, is worth from 30½ to 40½ per fathom, and the 40 east, on the tin lode, 40½ per fm. The manager is very sanguine, and says, "The number of lodes in this set are likely to lead to great results, and in the coming year will prove to the world a great mine, of considerable yield." East Basset, 67½ to 70. East Camborne, ½ to 1; the mine has again sampled 22 tons of copper ore, 17 tons being of good quality. East Wheal Russell, 2½ to 2½; East Wheal Grenville, 31s. to 33s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 14 to 16; Great Retallack, 18s. to 20s.; Great South Tolgus, 4½ to 5. Great Wheal Fortune has advanced to 13, 14. Herodfoot leave off 37 to 39. Hingston Down, 3½ to 4; Marke Valley, 9½ to 10; New Seton, 42½ to 47½. East Budnick and Mount shares have been in good request, and leave off 9s. to 11s.; a good discovery of silver-lead, worth 20½ per fm., has been made in the 17, which is likely to lead to good results. The mine was started twelve months ago, with machinery and plant all complete, and 15000 capital in hand, of which not more than 9000, has been expended. No calls have been made, and none likely to be required, if the present discovery continues. The 8 fm. level is to be cleared, and will soon be over the discovery in the 17, and the 26 will soon be under it. North Basset, 3½ to 3½; North Crofty, 2 to 2½; North Dolcoath, 15s. to 20s. North Downs have advanced to 5½, 5½. North Robert, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; North Treskerby, 23 to 24; Par Consols, 7½ to 7½. Providence Mines, 44 to 46; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 26s. to 28s.; Rosewame United, 20 to 22½.

Bottle Hill shares have been in good demand, and leave off 13s. to 15s.; a discovery is shortly expected on the south lode. Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; the mine has sold this week 5 tons of tin, for 70½ per ton, and the agent hopes to increase the returns. Sorbridge Consols, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., and flatter. South Carn Brea, 4½ to 4½. South Frances shares have declined to 90, 95. South Tolgus shares have advanced to 44, 46. St. Ives Consols, 30 to 32. Botallack, 205 to 215; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—tin sales, 6659½. 5s. 10d., against costs, 5590½. 5s. 6d., thereby reducing the debt on the mine to 890½. 15s. 10d.; the report states the quantity of tin returned had increased, as promised, but more was raised during the quarter than sold, and the sales will still increase. The agents consider the mine improved since the last meeting. Stray Park shares have advanced to 33, 35, and in good request. Wendron Consols, 10½ to 11½; West Polmear, 8s. to 10s.; West Seton, 290 to 300; West Trevelyan, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Arthur, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; the middle lode, in the 50, is worth 35½ per fm. on the old lode, the 56 west is worth 15½ per fm.; the mine is looking well. Wheal Basset, 70 to 75; Wheal Clifford Amalgamated, 30 to 31; Wheal Edward, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Unity, 14s. to 16s.; Holmbush, 1 to 1½; a new issue of 5000 shares, of 1½ each, has been made, to provide capital to clear off liabilities and vigorously prosecute the mine; the deposit on allotment is 5s. per share, and they are quoted 5s. prem. Wheal Norris, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; the mine is looking well, and No. 3 lode, lately intersected at the 15, will lay open a good piece of tin ground. Bryn Gwigi, 26½ to 27½; the next sampling is expected to be 40 tons for the month. Wheal Hearle, 19 to 21.

On the Stock Exchange considerable amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Herodfoot, 37, 36½; Hingston Down, 3½; Marke Valley, 9½; North Wheal Basset, 3½; Stray Park, 32; East Carn Brea, 9½, 10, 11½, 12, 10½, 11, 10½, 10½; North Downs, 5½; Margaret, 42½; Wheal Edward, 2½; East Caradon, 27; Lady Bertha, ½; Tamar, 1½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, ½; Dun Mountain, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½; North Rhine Copper of South Australia, ½, ½; Scottish Australian, ½, 1, ½, 1, ½, 1, ½; Kapunda, 2; Australian, ½; Port Phillip, 1½, 1½, 1½; General, 23, 23½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 51½, 51½, 52, 51½, 51½; United Mexican, 8½, 8½, 8½, 9, 9½, 9; Brazilian, 1½, 1½; East del Rey, 1½; Fortuna, 2; Linares, 7½.



Universal Marine Insurance, 1, 2 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 2, 3 dis.; Oriental and General Marine, 1, 2 prem.; Mercantile Fire, 2, 3 prem.; Commercial Union Fire, 1 dis. to par; Indian Carrying Company, 1, 2 prem.; Roodee Iron Shipbuilding, 1, 2 prem.; Venezuela Cotton, 1, 2 prem.; Asphaltum, par to 1 prem.; Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (limited), 1, 2 prem.; East del Rey Mining shares were quoted 1, 2 prem.; Santa Barbara, par to 1 prem.; Mwyndy Iron Ore, 1, 2 prem.; and Hindostan Copper, 1, 2 prem., with transactions at 1, 2, 3, and 4 prem.

There has been a good demand for Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares during the week, although prices are scarcely so well maintained at the close. The principal business done has been in St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Scottish Australian, Dun Mountain, and Port Phillip. The advices received from St. John del Rey show an increased profit; the shares leave off at 51, 51, although they have been quoted at 52. United Mexican are firm, at 9, 9. Port Phillip have been in good request, and leave off at 1, 1, being an advance on previous quotations. Scottish Australian are in demand at 1, 1, the advices to hand being very encouraging. East del Rey quiet, at 1, 1. Bon Accord, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d. Dun Mountain, 1, 1; a short time will sufficiently complete the work to enable a good parcel of ore being shipped, and its market value tested, when an important change may be anticipated. General, 22, 23, firm, in anticipation of the meeting. Fortuna, 2, 2.

**MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.**—The following is forwarded to us officially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the week:—

**SATURDAY, Nov. 16.**—Stray Park, 31; Wheel Grylls, 12, 14, 14; South Tolgus, 39, 40; East Caradon, 26, 26; East Carn Brea, 9, 15-16th, 1/2; Wheel Seta, 107, 108; North Bassett, 2, 2; Great Wheel Fortune, 13; Providence, 43, 43; Cook's Kitchen, 30; Wheel Unity, 15s.  
**MONDAY.**—East Carn Brea, 9, 15-16th, 1/2; 13-16th, 1/2; North Croft, 13; Hington Down, 3, 15-16th, 4, 3; Tincroft, 6, 6; East Caradon, 26, 26; 3; Wheel Grylls, 12, 14, 14; 3; Wheel Edward, 2; North Downs, 6, 6; Wheel Seta, 110, 109; Long Lake, 11, 12; Stray Park, 31, 32; Wheel Hearle, 19.  
**TUESDAY.**—North Downs, 5 13-16th, 1/2; East Carn Brea, 9 15-16th, 1/2; Cook's Kitchen, 29, 30; Wheel Seta, 109, 110, 111, 113, 112, 114; Treilawny, 16, 16; East Caradon, 26, 26; Long Lake, 11, 14; Wheel Edward, 2; Clifford Amalgamated, 30, 31; Great Wheel Fortune, 13; Wheel Grylls, 12, 14, 14; North Croft, 13; North Treaskerby, 23, 24; Stray Park, 32.  
**WEDNESDAY.**—East Carn Brea, 10, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10; Lady Bertha, 18; North Bassett, 3, 3; Wheel Margaret, 4, 4; North Treaskerby, 23; Wheel Edward, 2, 2; 7-16th; Wheel Moyle, 32, 32, 32; Wheel Seta, 112, 113; North Downs, 5 13-16th; East Caradon, 26 13-16th; Sortridge, 14, 14, 14.  
**THURSDAY.**—East Carn Brea, 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10; Wheel Arthur, 13, 13; West Polmer, 8, 8; Wheel Unity, 4, 15-16th, 1/2; Wheel Edward, 2, 2; North Minera, 1, 1; Bryn Gwlog, 27; East Caradon, 27 13-16th, 1/2; North Downs, 5 7-16th; Cook's Kitchen, 29, 30; Hington Down, 3, 3; Wheel Seta, 112, 114; North Croft, 2; Marke Valley, 9, 9; Stray Park, 33.  
**FRIDAY.**—East Carn Brea, 10, 9, 9, 10; Wheel Seta, 114, 115, 115, 116, 115; Wheel Grylls, 11, 12, 12; Marke Valley, 9, 9; North Minera, 20; North Downs, 5, 5; North Minera, 21s. 6d., 22s. 6d.; Wheel Unity, 4, 7-16th, 1/2; East Caradon, 27, 27; New Frances, 6s. (all paid); New Seta, 44.

**IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—The rise in Consols has had its consonant influence on the prices of shares of those mines which command the confidence of capitalists. The sound position of the prospects of the Mining Company of Ireland, and of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, together with the certainty of a great rise in the latter, as pointed out by us some time ago, in any event favourable to the sulphur market, appear to be well appreciated. The Wicklow Copper shares have experienced a rise of 4l. per share on last week's quotation, 55l. 10s. to 56l. being offered, but holders firm, and demanding 56l. 10s. per share. For Mining Company of Ireland shares an advance of 5s. has been freely offered, which was considerably under the rate demanded. General Mining Company for Ireland shares have in some degree participated in the general improvement, and have been dealt in at 5l. 10s., being an advance of one-eighth per share, which augurs favourably for the concern, considering that the shareholders have now had ample time to scrutinise the accounts for the present half-year, though they will scarcely be looked upon as very satisfactory when compared with the promises held out at the half-yearly meeting in June last, when shareholders grumbled at 500 additional shares having been sold in February at 5l. 15s. per share. Connaroo shares are quoted as "firm at 31s." but transactions are nearly confined among old shareholders. For Caryfort shares there is no enquiry; last week's nominal price was 6s. to 8s. per share.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 6213 tons of ore were sold, realising 32,917. 8s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 139l. 2s.; average produce, 5 1/2; average price per ton, 5l. 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 359 tons 8 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Oct. 24	2330	136 19 0	5 1/2	£5 6 6	£20 13 6
" 31	3553	132 19 0	7	6 12 0	93 3 6
Nov. 7	3419	138 15 0	6 1/2	5 15 6	94 1 0
" 21	6213	139 2 0	5 1/2	5 6 0	91 12 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2l. 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2l. 4s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 9d.

The Tin Standard has declined 2l.; the quotations now being—Common, 109l.; refined, 111l. to 112l.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 7168l., being 7l. per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of July and August last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 22,583l. 5s. 9d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the Wheel Owles meeting, on Nov. 15, the accounts for the quarter ending Sept. showed—Balance last audit, 1508l. 6s. 4d.; tin sold (less dues, 194l. 0s. 2d.), 4565l. 4s. 8d.; sublet receipts, 136l. 12s. 2d.; sundry credits, 53l. 10s. = 6354l. 13s. 2d. —Mine cost, 3070l. 11s.; carriage, 68l. 16s. 8d.; merchants' bills and costs, 1046l. 17s. 7d.; sublet advances, 219l. 19s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 1948l. 8s. 9d. A dividend of 400l. (5l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1548l. 8s. 9d. carried to the credit of the next account. During the quarter there were driven in levels 255 fms. 5 ft. 4 in.; sunk in shafts, 43 fms. 0 ft. 9 in.; and stoped on trestles for tin, 170 fms. 0 ft. 5 in. There had been an average of about 35 stipes worked on tribute during the quarter.

At the Orsedd Mine meeting, on Nov. 15 (Mr. David Jones in the chair), the accounts of the past month having been entered into and allowed, a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share was declared: 36 tons of ore were sold on the 14th inst., at 137. 7s. per ton. The agent reported favourably of the present appearance of the mine, and the prospects altogether were considered highly encouraging.

At New Wheel Vaddon general meeting, held at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on Nov. 6 (Mr. R. Stone in the chair), the accounts showed—Old liabilities, bankers, 4l. 2s. 6d. = 304l. 18s. 6d.; cash at bank last account, 7l. 3s.; call, 148l. 10s.; 60l. 12s.; cost for May and June, 97l. 9s. 4d.; cost for July and Aug., 182l. 14s. 8d.; received arrears, 187l. 14s.; leaving to debit, 952l. 11s. 6d. The accounts were passed, and a call of 1s. 6d. per share made, for further development of the mine.

At West Tolvadden Mine meeting, held at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on November 6 (Mr. R. Stone in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 624l. 1s. 3d.; cost for July, 239l. 7s. 10d.; cost for Aug., 261l. 10s. 10d. = 1125l. 5s. 11d. —Cash at bank last account, 357l. 11s. 11d.; received call, 496l. 7s.; received arrears, 58l. 13s.; leaving to debit, 632l. 4s. The accounts were passed, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made, for the further development of the mine.

At the Wheel Emma meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Paul in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 615l. 16s. 4d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report of Capt. Dunstan, which was read, was considered satisfactory.

At the North Buller Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 184l. 10s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At the Old Tolgus United Mines meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Davidson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 739l. 6s. 8d. A call of 20s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At East Wheel Lovell meeting, on Nov. 13, the accounts for the half-year ending August showed—Balance last audit, 988l. 15s. 4d.; mine cost, March to August, 784l. 17s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 197l. 19s. 7d.; dues and rent, 98l. 7s. = 2019l. 19s. 9d. —Call, 972l. 16s.; black tin sold, 476l. 13s. 8d.; spare materials sold, 174l. 9s. 2d.; rent of stamps, 37l. 7s.; leaving debit balance, 358l. 13s. 11d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the agents (Capt. J. Burman, J. Bryant, and S. Davey) stated that they had found some good stones of tin in clearing up the engine shaft, and from the first lode discovered south of the shaft they had taken samples which contained rich quality tin. Altogether they were much pleased with what they had seen, the ground being of a soft character, and very favourable for the production of tin.

At the New Wheel Frances meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 194l. 12s. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 107l. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Silver Vein Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. W. Gould in the chair), a resolution was passed requesting the directors to take the best course which in their judgments they may deem desirable as to the continuance or otherwise of Mr. Squire's process for the treatment of the ores. Details in another column.

At the Bampfylde Copper Mine meeting, on Nov. 13 (Mr. R. Barker in the chair), the details of the late operations at No. 4 shaft and other parts of the mine were explained, the Chairman giving it as his opinion that the small loan to be proposed would be sufficient to complete No. 4 shaft, by which time additional and ample receipts would, in all probability, be realised from the copper ore to be raised from it. It was resolved that No. 4 shaft should be sunk to the 60 as expeditiously as possible. Messrs. C. E. Rawlings, Jun., and J. Brooks were re-elected auditors. The meeting being made special, a resolution was passed, upon the proposition of Mr. Mogford, seconded by Mr. J. Brooks, sanctioning the committee of management raising on behalf of

themselves and co-adventurers a loan of 500l., or any other sum not exceeding 700l., upon security of the mine, lease, plant, copper ore, and other assets of the company. It was also resolved that the 200 relinquished shares in the company's hands should be offered, as all paid up, for sale to the highest bidder. No offer under 10s. per share to be accepted. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, auditors, and secretary for their long continued and diligent attention to the company's interests.

At the Long Lake Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 83l. The agent's report, which was of a most favourable character, having been read, the Chairman congratulated the shareholders upon the unusually satisfactory state of affairs which had just been submitted. When they considered that the mine was commenced early in June last, and that they had already sold 500l. worth of ore, he thought proprietors would agree with him that they had to congratulate each other upon a circumstance somewhat unusual in the annals of mining. When they recollected the very small amount of money that had been expended to achieve this result, and the value of the machinery and plant on the mine, it was evident that a very good bargain had been made by the parties who first put the ore to work. The secretary produced a working plan of the mine, and explained the various points of operation. He expressed the greatest confidence in the success of the undertaking. If the shareholders agreed upon making a call of 1l. per share upon the present occasion they would be able to carry on their operations for the next three months, by which time he hoped the mine would be self-sustaining, although he would not pledge himself that a further call would not be required, as it was evident from the plan exhibited that they would have to sink for ore ground, the former workers having taken it away even below the bottom level. Mr. W. Mitchell fully concurred in the observations of the secretary, and said that, even if they had to make one or two more calls, the mine could show equal results. A call of 1l. per share was made, and a committee of management was appointed. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Holmshush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts for the six months, including the cost for September, showed a debit balance of 1601l. 19s. 7d. Special resolutions were passed authorising the creation of 5000 new shares, to be issued rateably among the existing shareholders.

At the Wheal Prospector meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. R. Wilson in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending Sept. showed—Balance last audit, 167l. 10s.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 929l. 11s. 8d. = 1097l. 1s. 8d. —Calls received, 696l. 9s. 3d.; tin sold, 250l. 19s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 149l. 13s. 4d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Capt. Kendall and Sincroft reported that they expect their next sale of tin at the usual time will be about 3 tons. The mine looks promising. They have 44 men and 14 girls and boys employed.

At West Wheal Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 502l. 12s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 1090l. 19s. = 1592l. 11s. 2d. —Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1172l. 13s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 420l. 18s. 1d.

At Great Tywartha Mine meeting, on Tuesday (the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot in the chair), a statement of accounts was presented, which showed that the liabilities to be provided for amounted to rather more than 7000l., and that nearly 5000l. was required for prospective cost. It was resolved to issue 10,000l. worth of preference shares, upon terms to be arranged by a committee appointed at the meeting, and approved by the directors. Details will be found elsewhere.

At Treowris Mine meeting, on Nov. 13 (Mr. H. Rogers in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 279l. 9s. 6d.; mine cost, May to August, 850l. 14s.; merchants' bills, 292l. 6s. 8d.; dues, 55l. 6s. 10d. = 1477l. 17s. —Black tin sold, 765l. 10s. 6d.; copper, 480l.; arsenic, 5l. 12s.; old iron sold, 4l. 1s.; leaving debit balance, 222l. 13s. 6d. The report of the agents (Capt. J. Burman and B. Dunstan) stated that since the last meeting there had been removed 59 fms. of copper ore ground, and of tin ground 44 fms.; showing an average of copper, 8l. per fm.; and of tin, 17l. 10s. per fm.

At the Alken and Quenangen Mining Company annual meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Labouchere in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at the credit of the profit and loss account of 2043l. 10s. 5d.; and the assets of the company in cash, goods, stores, and materials were valued at 12,262l. 4s. 8d., independent of the cost of the mines and plant. The mines were in an improving state, and the exploratory workings were leading to good discoveries of mineral.

**LEEDS, Nov. 21.**—The Mining Market has been depressed, and only a small amount of business done, there being evidently no disposition to sell at the low prices offered. Several new mining undertakings have lately been introduced here, some of which have been favourably received, and considerable progress has been made towards their establishment. Brea Consols, 16s. to 20s.; Cornubia, 17s. to 20s.; Craven Moor, 8s. to 12s. 6d.; Hebbden Moor, 30s. to 35s.; North Hallenbagg, allotted shares, 13s. to 16s.; ditto, fully paid up, 17s. to 22s.; North Jane, 2 to 2 1/2; Wensleydale, 7s. to 9s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 12s.

**CHRYSEN MOOR LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—An improvement has taken place in this mine, and considerable quantities of lead have been raised for some time past, which we have been informed has more than paid the cost of the mine, and a further increase is expected. In the Black Hill level about twelve men have been employed upon tribute, and the yield of ore has been satisfactory. The rise in the Providence level has improved; it is now let on tribute, and is producing a fair quantity of ore. The HAND-GRATE Mine, which is in this set, is expected to be drained in about a fortnight, when it is anticipated that good ore will be raised from this place also.—J. GLEDHILL AND CO.

# THE WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In last week's Journal I predicted a gale for about the 17th or 18th inst. I then stated the time the gale was due. On the 17th this gale commenced at Filey, and along that coast. As soon as we can get authentic information, I feel confident we shall hear of another gale to the westward, consequently, in this case, we should be placed between two gales, with the wind blowing in opposite directions. This would have the effect of sending up the mercury in the barometer to the height of 30.60 in. it attained on the 19th. As soon as the force of the eastern gale ceased the mercury fell rapidly, the gale from the west, which commenced on the 17th, then spread rapidly, and the strong winds first reached London on the afternoon of the 20th. This gale was accompanied with rain in London, as I predicted, while with snow in the North, and only about 36 hours after the time I had named, and lasted for two days. I have no means of ascertaining the state of the weather beyond our own coasts, and until this can be obtained, there will be always more or less uncertainty as to the exact time the gales will commence on our own coasts. But I predicted a severe gale, with rain, and it has occurred, and after the gale unsettled weather for a few days. The readers of the Journal will recollect I predicted gales for the 8th, 9th, and 12th, with thunder and lightning; these gales occurred on the 10th, 11th, and 13th, and in the exact order I predicted they would occur, as also the late unsettled weather, with fog. My only object has been, so far as possible, to announce these gales, in order to save both life and property; and I am not aware of any person ever predicting gales, even with this accuracy, on any previous occasion.

26, Throgmorton-street, Nov. 21.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.

"Author of the Climate of England."

**COAL MARKET.**—On Monday, only 29 fresh ships having arrived, and the cold frosty weather, combined to raise the tone of the market generally, and sales were made at a small advance in price on all descriptions of coal. Best house coal, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; seconds, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 15 arrivals; the market was very quiet, and the few cargoes on sale realised last day's prices for all sorts of coal.—On Friday there were 14 arrivals; the quantity on sale was quite insignificant, and prices quote the same for all descriptions of coal. Russell's Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d. per ton; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per ton; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton: 1 cargo unsold; 280 ships at sea.

**EXPORTS OF COAL.**—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, we learn that the quantities of Coal exported during Oct. was 763,223 tons, against 566,231 tons in the corresponding month of 1860, showing an increase of 196,992 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 424,405 tons; Yorkshire, 28,407 tons; Liverpool, 54,885 tons; Severn ports, 189,289 tons; and Scotch, 66,237 tons. The total exports from Jan. to Oct. were 6,298,802 tons, against 5,858,513 tons in the same period of 1860, being an increase of 440,289 tons during the present year. The increase was at all the ports, that at the Northern Ports being over 120,000 tons.

**THE AWFUL COLLIERY CATASTROPHE IN SOUTH WALES.**—The fatal explosion at the Cymer Pit, South Wales, which occurred on July 15, 1856, and resulted in the death of 114 persons, will be still fresh in the memory of our readers, and they will also recollect the liberal manner in which the public subscribed for the formation of a fund for the relief of those deprived of their supporters by the casualty. The committee appointed to distribute the funds thus collected consisted of the Rev. Evan Morgan, of Llantrissant, and Messrs. D. W. James, Llwynellyn; T. Powell, jun., the Gaer; T. Fowler, Pontypridd; D. Thomas, Dinas; D. Davies, Gellyweon; and Charles Bassett, Pontypridd; Mr. Richard Evans, of the West of England Bank, Pontypridd, acting as treasurer, and Messrs. E. C. Spickett and Christopher James, jun., as secretaries. The sum subscribed amounted to 4204l. 2s. 5d., which, adding 216l. 3s. 11d. interest allowed by the bankers during its distribution, placed 4420l. 6s. 4d. at the disposal of the committee. This amount has been carefully distributed in the shape of weekly allowances of from 7s. to 33s. per week to each, according to the necessities of the recipients from the date of the explosion until the funds became finally exhausted on Oct. 23, 1861. For the satisfaction of the subscribers, Mr. Spickett, the hon. secretary, has prepared a balance-sheet showing the manner in which the funds have been disposed of, and whether regarded as an evidence of the amount of good that has been effected, or as an example of good accountantship, too much can scarcely be said in its praise. In addition to the weekly allowances already mentioned, 15 women have received marriage portions varying from 4l. to 20l., and it is gratifying to find that only 25 continued to be in receipt of relief until the exhaustion of the funds. The entire expenses of the distributing the fund (which distribution has extended over five years)

has been but 245l. 9s. 10d., which amount includes 60l. to the working secretary, and every outlay for rent of committee-room, printing, advertising, stamps, and cleaning, being considerably under 1l. per week. We are sure that the gratitude of the recipients will be an ample recompense for the benevolence of the subscribers, and we are equally sure that the subscribers will gladly offer their thanks to the committee for the trouble they have taken to see that their philanthropic wishes should be properly carried out.

**WEST CARLIZE MINE.**—In our advertising columns will be found a prospectus of this mine, by which it will be seen that on a really very small outlay the prospects are of the best character. We have seen the reports referred to, and they are most satisfactory. The district in which the mine is situated is one of the best in Cornwall, and seeing that it is surrounded by mines that have given very large profits, that already profitable returns of tin are being made from a large extent of tin ground already opened, and that the outlay required to more fully develop it is so small, we must confess it seems to possess every requisite for success.

**THE HINDOSTAN COPPER COMPANY.**—The success which has attended the introduction of the Singhbhum Copper Company appears to have been complete, the applications for shares having been extremely numerous. Although the allotment of shares has not yet taken place, there is a large amount of business doing at 1 prem., and no doubt is entertained of their continuing to be saleable at fully that amount of premium. The subscription list, so far as London is concerned, is already closed, but we observe that country applications will be received until Tuesday.

## LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Sold on the 19th November.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Redmoor	.....	5	£70 0 0	.....
Foxdale	.....	100	14 6	Panther Co.
Aberlavery	.....	30	12 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

## BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Sold on the 9th November.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Kitty	3 4 3 24	.....	£65 10 0	£212 15	1—Trehellan.
ditto	5 13 2 18	.....	65 10 0	372 4	9—Biscoe.
Penhallis	2 6 3 13	.....	69 17 6	163 14	8—Trehellan.
ditto	2 18 1 9	.....	69 17 6	203 15	9—Biscoe.
Brea Consols	3 9 1 9	.....	74 7 6	257 16 5	.....
ditto	0 19 1 11	.....	74 7 6	58 8 4	.....

## COPPER ORES.

Sampled Nov. 6, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Nov. 21.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	136	£5 9 6	Hington Down	58	£3 8 0
ditto	128	5 2 6	ditto	56	6 19 6
ditto	122	5 11 6	East Caradon	90	6 8 0
ditto	121	5 12 6	ditto	85	5 0 0
ditto	110	4 7 0	ditto	75	4 12 6
ditto	107	5 8 6	ditto	60	10 16 0
ditto	104	0 16 0	Holmshush	94	3 3 6
ditto	101	4 15 6	ditto	76	7 1 0
ditto	101	5 6 6	ditto	67	2 12 0
ditto	91	6 11 6	ditto	50	5 2 6
ditto	86	10 16 6	Great Wheal Martha	84	1 0 0
ditto	84	5 3 0	ditto	66	3 4 6
ditto	79	2 1 0	ditto	65	1 1 6
ditto	75	3 9 0	ditto	53	1 7 6
ditto	73	5 0 0	East Russell	57	6 15 6
ditto	67	1 16 0	ditto	56	5 2 6
ditto	60	3 8 0	ditto	45	6 15 6
ditto	62	12 11 6	ditto	34	4 1 6
ditto	62	3 10 6	ditto	30	6 4 0
ditto	50	4 18 6	ditto	7	20 4 0
ditto	46	0 18 6	Bedford United	104	4 17 6
ditto	41	3 5 6	ditto	103	4 19 0
ditto	38	10 8 6	Okel Tor	100	2 6 6
ditto	37	4 17 0	ditto	60	2 18 6
ditto	36	8 8 6	ditto	36	7 7 6
ditto	28	6 10 6	Lady Bertha	91	2 2 6
West Caradon	72	8 5 6	ditto	61	3 1 0
ditto	58	11 19 6	Wheal Emma	64	4 9 6
ditto	57	7 10 6	ditto	25	1 10 6
ditto	56	6 10 6	Wheal Friendship	90	3 19 6
ditto	47	15 8 6	ditto	49	11 1 6
ditto	43	5 8 6	Collacombe	100	7 10 6
ditto	41	11 18 6	ditto	28	2 9 6



## BLUE HILLS COLLIERY COMPANY, NEAR LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.

In 400 shares, of £2 each. On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

BANKERS—Leek Bank, Stockwell-street, Leek; Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, City.

It is proposed to form a company to work a coal field, the first bed of which is from 3 to 5 ft. thick, upon a property of about 300 acres, held under a lease from the Earl of Macclesfield, for 21 years (with no doubt as to a renewal), 13 of which are unexpired. At the point where it is proposed to commence operations the coal is about 60 yards deep. One shaft is sunk down to it, another 10 yards, and a good road to the pit's mouth, so that it is calculated the works may be opened out sufficiently in three months for about £400 to raise 100 tons of coal per week, the minimum calculation being 2s. per ton profit. They may then be carried out on an extended scale from the profits.

The lease has been purchased for £200. It is proposed that this shall be repaid as follows:—£100 down, and the remainder in five instalments of £20 each, at intervals of six months. Dues 8d. per ton. No free shares. No minimum rent. The property can be abandoned at any time, without notice or compensation; in fact such a property on such terms is seldom met with.

Deposit, 5s. per share, and 5s. on allotment, the remainder in sums of 5s. at intervals of not less than two months, if required. Unless the whole of the shares are applied for the deposit will be returned in full. Allotment of the shares will be made according to priority of application. All officers to be elected by the shareholders. Application for shares to be made to Mr. J. STOKES, Leek; or to Messrs. HOBLEY and Co., 45, Cornhill, London. SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 10th of December.

\*The objection raised by some, in reference to the inapplicability of the Cost-book Principle to any county but Cornwall, is so easily disposed of by T. TAPFING, Esq., in his Prize Essay, on the "Cost-book Principle," that no one who has read the work can for a moment have any doubt upon the subject. He distinctly states that it is as applicable to one county as another, and proves his assertion by many decided cases, from the highest authorities, as also by showing that all Acts of Parliament which have been passed distinctly state that mines conducted on the Cost-book Principle are excepted. The principle itself is so simple, so inexpensive when properly carried out, that it is in every respect far preferable to the limited liability. Any shareholder under this principle can cease being a shareholder at any time he likes by a notice to the purser, and paying up his portion of the cost already incurred.

Having lived in the neighbourhood of Blue Hills all our lives, and worked in the coal which has been got on the crop, we can testify to it being from 3 to 5 ft. thick, of a quality that will sell well in this neighbourhood at 8s. per ton, and may be raised for about 4s. This is a good opening for coal works, no competition whatever, as all the workings on the crop are completely finished. There will be a good ready money market. Such a works will be a great boon to this neighbourhood.

THOMAS PICKFORD, THOMAS SWEETMORE.

I worked at the Blue Hills Colliery some 30 years ago, at which time we got some very good coal. The bed is from 3 to 4 ft. thick. The Blue Hills side is better and thicker than the other. There will be a good market for plenty of it, and it will pay exceedingly well.

I worked in the coal at the Blue Hills the last time anything was done. The bed of coal at the bottom of the shaft is 4 ft. thick, as near as I can remember. There is no doubt but nearly the whole of the meadows are quite full, also the pasture field.

HUGH BURTON, Ispstones.

I have worked in the Blue Hills coal, and am well acquainted with the whole neighbourhood. I will undertake to sink the shaft at £2 per yard for the whole depth, and to raise the coal at 4s. per ton. The whole cost of sinking and erecting machinery for raising 100 tons of coal a week will not exceed £400. The coal will run from 3 to 5 ft. thick, and will turn out nearly 2000 tons to the acre. It will sell well at 8s. per ton, so that the very lowest calculation is 2s. per ton profit. I consider this to be one of the best openings for a coal works in a country place that could possibly be found; and there will be no competition whatever, and an excellent market.

WILLIAM CORDEN, Buxton-road, Leek.

## WEST CARZISE MINE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. ERTH, CORNWALL.

In 1000 shares, at £3 per share. On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

PURSER—Mr. James Hollow, Lelant, Hayle.

MANAGER—Capt. William Bishop, Hayle.

ENGINEERS—Messrs. George Kestle and Son, Hayle.

BANKERS—Messrs. Hollis, Sons, and Co., Penzance.

Committee of management to be elected at the first general meeting.

£1 10s. to be paid on allotment, and £1 10s. within three months after.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on the second instalment if paid with the first.

This mine is situated in the parish of St. Erth, and comprises the eastern or undeveloped part of the Wheal Lewis set, and is held under a lease from His Grace the Duke of Leeds, W. R. Tyringham, Esq., and others, at a very liberal dish of not more than 1-20th.

The extent of the set is very great, being about one mile in length and 700 fathoms in width. The lodes in it are most numerous, and nearly all of them worked on in other mines, have been very productive, and largely profitable.

In the western part of the present set about £300,000 worth of mineral has been sold, and about 500 fms. on the lodes are still unexplored below adit. The division between the new and the western old working is complete, and effected by a clay-course, which has never been cut through below the adit.

A great deal of work has been done which is of great importance to the present adventurers. The adit has been cleared and secured at great expense upwards of 300 fms. in extent, and tin in great quantities raised and sold therefrom. The principal part of the proposed operations is where the adit passed through a good run of tin ground for about 30 fathoms in length, and from which about £1200 worth of tin has recently been sold, and at present good returns are being made; very lately £42 worth of tin were broken from 2 fms. of ground in this adit. A shaft has been sunk about 10 fms. from surface, and a rise against it in the back of the adit about 7 fms. high in this tin ground, leaving about 10 fms. only to effect a communication. The object is to effect this, and to make this an engine-shaft; sink it in the tin ground, and drive east and west, when there is not the least doubt that the profit will be made.

It will be seen that the object of the company is not so much to seek for tin ground as to develop that already discovered, and the mine is, therefore, to a great extent, lessened of its speculative character, and becomes more of a certainty. Returns of tin now being made will be kept up, and increased by extending the workings. The side lodes can be opened on at very small cost by driving on the cross-roads, and if they also prove rich the property will become very valuable. It is worthy of note that the West Penryn Mine adjoining this on the north and Wheal Tremayne on the east, when so rich, began to make their first profits at about the depth of this mine.

In addition to all the work done in clearing out adits, shafts, roads made, &c., there is a great deal of property now on and in the line, comprising an excellent 33-in. cylinder engine, water stamps, account-house, manager's residence, dry, smith's shop, &c., besides a great deal of land already paid for as used; the whole worth a very large sum of money to the adventurers. After paying for all these out of the sum subscribed, there will remain a clear sum of £1000 in the bankers' hands, which will be ample for twelve months to come; further calls after that will be regulated by the requirements of the mine, which it is expected will be very little, if any, as the sales of tin, it is hoped, will thereafter yield a profit.

Reports, &c., from F. Pryor, Esq., of Redruth; Captain Roberts, of West Basset, and other mines; Captain Day, of Carn Brea and other mines; and Capt. Bryant, of Hayle, will be found most satisfactory, and may be had, together with forms of application for shares, of the purser; Mr. PINKNEY, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street; and Mr. WM. LEEKMAN, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

THE HAFOD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each, the first issue being

limited to 600 shares.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 15s. on allotment. No call to be made at intervals of less than three months.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Limited Liability Acts, 1856 and 1857, so that shareholders will be liable only to the amount of their individual subscription.

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTOPHER J. COTTINGHAM, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 18, Campden-grove, Kensington, W.

JOHN STUDDY LEIGH, Esq., F.G.S. (Messrs. J. Studdy Leigh and Co.), 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ZACHARIAH C. PEARSON, Esq., Mayor of Hull (Messrs. Z. C. Pearson and Co.), 34, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., 2, Lower Kensington-gore, W.

Major B. REMINGTON WILLIAMS, 2, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W.

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kenney, Masterman, and Hughes, 17, Bucklersbury, E.C.

AUDITOR—Charles F. Kemp, Public Accountant, 7, Gresham-street, E.C., and one other to be appointed by the shareholders.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.

OFFICES—No. 9A, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of raising the rich silver-lead ore well known to exist in great abundance in that part of the Hafod estate, Cardiganshire, situate on the north side of the River Ystwyth, within 12 miles of the seaport Aberystwyth, whence the ore is shipped to the various mining districts of North and South Wales.

The extent of the set or grant is about 2050 acres, richly mineralised throughout, and it is immediately surrounded on all sides by the richest and most lasting mines in the Principality. On the west of the grant are the well-known Grogwion, Gronoch, Logyris, and other lodes of the Lisburne Mines; on the east, the celebrated Cwmystwith series of lodes, the Bodocoll Mines, and numerous others, the great value of all of which has been known for many years.

The value of the Hafod property may be estimated by the fact that the shares of the Cwmystwith Mines, with £20 paid, are now quoted at £240, and the Lisburne, with £18 15s. paid, at £125; while the dividends which have been paid for many years to their shareholders are enormous, the Cwmystwith Mines alone having yielded over a million sterling in value.

The term of the lease is 40 years, from January 1, 1861, at 1-20th royalty, free from any dead rent—terms of unusual liberality compared with the surrounding mines, the generality of which are leased for 21 years only, at 1-10th royalty. The late Duke of Newcastle strictly preserved this as an ornamental property, but the present owner has been induced to consent to its vast mineral wealth being fully developed, and thus a field for mining operations is opened to this company on the most valuable unworked ground for lead in the United Kingdom.

From the circumstance of the lodes on the property being already laid open at several points yielding good ore, and the extraordinary facilities for cheaply working the same, coupled with the fact that the dividends of the Cwmystwith, Lisburne, and other mines in the district have for years ranged from 50 to 150 per cent. per annum on the capital, it is confidently expected that large dividends will be speedily realised by this company.

The property has recently been surveyed by Mr. Jehu Hitchens, Capt. Matthew Francis, and others, copies of whose reports, prospectuses, and all other information may be had, and specimens seen, at the offices of the company, No. 9A, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Applications for shares may be made to the directors at the offices of the company, 9A, Great St. Helen's; but no application will be entertained unless accompanied with a deposit of 5s. per share on the number applied for, or the amount thereof to be paid to the company's bankers; and should no allotment of shares be made to the applicant, or the capital subscribed be insufficient to warrant the directors commencing operations, the deposit will be returned.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

\*Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

A LIMITED COMPANY IN LIVERPOOL.—Having received a copy of a minute passed at a meeting of directors of a company of which I am a shareholder, will you oblige me by finding a corner in the Journal for the enclosed; I also send a copy of rule 47, referred to. I should be glad if any of your readers would give an opinion as to its legality.

—LIMITED COMPANY.

"Liverpool, Nov. 15.—I send you at foot extract from minute of meeting of directors, held to-day.—SECRETARY.

"It was resolved the following should be the restrictions under which the books of the company are to be inspected by the shareholders, under the 47th Article of Association:—That the books will be open for inspection at the company's office any Wednesday, at 2 P.M., subject to 24 hours' notice; the inspection to take place in presence of one or more directors, and that no notes or extracts to be taken from the books."

And it was also resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to each shareholder."

"The Article of Association referred to is:—'The books of accounts shall be kept at the principal office of the company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the directors, or by the company in general meeting; such books shall be open to the inspection of the shareholders during the hours of business.'"

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' LAW.—"J. G. S." (Petterson).—A company once in course of winding-up in the Court of Bankruptcy would remain under the power and protection of the Court until all liabilities shall have been discharged, and the company dissolved. The case of the Cardiff and Caerphilly Company is not different from any other.

"J. G. S." is a contributor (not a late contributor, as he describes it), and as a contributor calls will continue to be made until all liabilities and costs of winding-up are discharged, and the company dissolved. A company once in the Court of Bankruptcy is not at all likely to require to go there a second time.

COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—For a few weeks past I have observed that the 25th preference 7½ per cent. shares of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners have been quoted at 157. The old stock of the company is 250,000, and upwards, and before the holders of it can receive a penny dividend the preference shareholders must be paid their 7½ per cent., and all arrears. No dividend was paid for the year ending March, 1861, consequently there is an arrear of 7½ per cent.; in other words, 12½ per cent. on the present price, and the 7½ per cent. arrear, equal to 15 per cent. for the next three years, and 12½ in perpetuity, before the holders of the old stock can receive anything. From 1852 to 1860 (eight years) the 7½ was regularly paid, as well as about 2½ per cent. each year on the old stock. Surely the preference shares at 157, must be a good investment, if the past be a guide for the future.—REDRUTH.

DALE MINE.—Having from the first been a shareholder in this mine, I, with many others, begin to consider it is quite time we had a dividend. Week after week, we read, as we do to-day in the Journal, that the Pipe vein improves; but, notwithstanding this perpetual improvement, we poor shareholders experience no benefit, excepting this comforting assurance. Will Mr. Niness, therefore, inform me and other shareholders when the climax is expected to be reached, and the continuous improvement terminate, and a dividend commence? We should prefer loss of the former and more of the latter.—A SHAREHOLDER.

MANAGER AND MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. Z. Slow begs to state that as yet the directors have not elected a manager-in-chief to fill the situation advertised by him; and at the same time wishes to inform those gentlemen who have applied that those who do not hear from the board before the 25th inst. may consider their applications as unsuccessful.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—Large quantities of ore are continually being sold, and most comforting assurances every week in the Journal, but yet no benefit to the shareholders. Now, with respect to this mine, I would suggest to its managers the desirability of devoting their energies and attention to getting it in the Dividend List. Instead of bringing out of new schemes, let the public see that what they have already launched on the market have turned out bona fide, and to the credit of the promoters; and until they do that they will find many shareholders looking with indifference and suspicion upon all new schemes, however worthy they may be of encouragement. We, the uninitiated public, begin to suspect there is far more profit in launching these new schemes than in properly working them after they have induced people to join them. Let us see, therefore, directors, secretaries, and others promote new adventures, by showing the public their foresight and their business capabilities, by pointing out the mines they have before promoted successfully by the best test—your Dividend List.—A SHAREHOLDER.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS.—An error was made in Mr. Henwood's paper on Mining in Scotland, inserted in last week's Journal; it should have been "500l." instead of "1500l." subscribed for testing the mine; before this sum was expended copper ore was cut in the adit. Originally 125 shares, at 5l. each, were issued, to pay for the purchase of sett leases, law charges, and preliminary expenses; this was insufficient, when 125 new shares, of 5l. each, were added. The accounts show a credit balance of 900l. odd, if assets were realised, these assets being wholly ore bills, and copper at surface and at Swansea. A further issue of 256 shares, at 5l., has been made to erect efficient machinery, and create a working capital, without waiting accumulation of profits; all the shares taken up, and at a good premium.—A SHAREHOLDER.

In the account of sales of lead ores at Holywell, on Thursday last, you give Parry's Mine, 33 tons; it should be Parry's Mine—the latter being on the Halkin Mountain, near Holywell, whilst the former is a copper mine in Anglesea.—Mold, Nov. 17.

WHEAL VYVYAN (Constantine).—Operations at this mine are going on very unsatisfactorily. Since the commencement in January last a water-wheel has been erected on the site of the old winding-engine, and distant about 60 fathoms from the engine-shaft, the necessary flat-roads and bobs have been fixed, and a little more than 20 fathoms of pitwork dropped. Nothing towards forcing under this point has been done for upwards of two months, and the four men kept in attendance on the shaft state that they are not force enough to perform the further dropping, and have been lately engaged in putting in the framework, &c., for the intended skip. The report of the agent, Capt. J. Hampton, presented at the meeting on July 22, gives in detail the other work completed, and which to the uninitiated may appear a good deal, but in reality the quantity of work done in the time is by no means satisfactory, nor under the system hitherto observed here could it be expected to be otherwise, for it needs but a slight acquaintance with mining to know that eight or ten men, on owners' account, and without the constant overlooking of an agent, will not effect anything near the amount of work that should have been accomplished. Nor are these shortcomings the worst state of the affairs. The miners are now three months in arrear of their wages, and no prospect of a settlement. They have lately been told by the captain that this non-payment is the purser's fault, and that gentleman, it appears, complains that a great portion of the calls have not been paid, and that there are no funds in his hands. I hear that at the meeting convened at Truro, on Nov. 5, there was no course decided on, and I believe that little or no business was done. Under these and other similar circumstances, I think my fellow-shareholders will agree it is high time to bestir them

selves, and set things a little more straight. I understand the tributers, of whom there are four employed, are breaking some pretty good stuff, and that on the completion of the winding machinery and the stamps, all of which might soon be in a working state, sales of tin could shortly be effected.—A SHAREHOLDER: Constantine.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WHEAL ENMA.—Seeing a statement in last week's Journal respecting this mine, as regards the survey which was made by me in October last, I beg to say I am quite ready to prove the same with any independent and competent surveyor. Capt. Robert Dunstan asked me to make a careful survey of Wheal Enma, which I did, and which will stand the test. I was very careful in doing so, being previously cautioned, as before stated, and biased by no one. The boundary line I took was from the western corner of the "Willow Plot" to the north corner of "Crabtree," and which boundary I vouch to be correctly laid down on the plan, and also the position of Brook Mine levels, although Capt. S. Robins told me when I came from underground that my going down was only a "dodge," meaning (as I presume) that I went down more for inspecting than surveying; but allow me, gentlemen, to say that I am quite ready to meet Capt. S. Robins by day, or his brother Christopher by night, and vindicate Capt. Robert Dunstan in every respect in which he has been accused respecting my survey of Wheal Enma and Brook Mine.—T. THOMAS: Tywardreath, Nov. 18.

MINE SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; or recommend any particular undertaking in which to embark, for investment or speculation. Our advertising columns contain the names and addresses of many who will readily reply to any communication which may be addressed to them, and supply such information as may be required.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

As the knowledge that past services have been of universal benefit, and that there still remains an ample field for the continued exercise of the power of doing good, must be alike agreeable to individuals and to public bodies, we may congratulate the SOCIETY OF ARTS upon their very enviable position at the opening of their one hundred and eighth session, which commenced on Wednesday. The inaugural address, owing to the circumstance that during the present session the International Exhibition will be opened, was probably more interesting than any which has been delivered within the last ten years. The Society of Arts can already claim the high honour of having originated industrial exhibitions in this country, and, judging from present prospects, the International Exhibition of 1862 will secure it a name of which all nations will admit it may ever after be proud. The Society of Arts will have conferred permanent benefits not only upon the United Kingdom, but upon every country of the globe. The history of industrial exhibitions in Great Britain, which is briefly shadowed forth in Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS's very able address, would alone form a subject for interesting study, but we may content ourselves with stating that nothing has tended more to the advancement of science and art.

The next great scheme to which we need refer in connection with the Society of Arts, is that of the Annual Educational Examinations, which has now stood the test of ten years' experience, and which, we may safely assert, has accomplished the object contemplated, by providing a means of obtaining certificates of merit from a recognised examining board to those who have not received an education equal to that obtainable in the colleges connected with the Universities of Cambridge, of Oxford, and of London, during the earlier years of its existence. The utility of the Society of Arts' examinations we do not doubt, but we believe that the advantages of the Oxford and Cambridge middle class scheme has been over-rated; that, as a college, the Working Men's College in Bloomsbury is, practically, a failure; and that the Working Man's College for the City of London will, from the incompetency of those who have undertaken the management, prove something worse. Collegiate instruction at a cheap rate can only be provided by colleges with a staff of competent professors, philanthropic enough to devote their leisure hours to the instruction of those whose vocations prevent their attending the ordinary college courses; King's has already tried the experiment, and, we believe, with perfect success, both pecuniary and otherwise; we trust University College will not be long ere they follow the noble example.

Another important point in the address was the reference to the Patent Laws, and their proposed amendment. The chief object of the Society of Arts appears to be to obtain such a modification of the law as shall afford to artists and sculptors a similar amount of protection to that now enjoyed by manufacturers and artisans—an object which, we think, all honest and honourable men would wish to see attained; but we can only regard the argument of Mr. HAWES, at the conclusion of the address, as unsound, illogical, and calculated to produce a feeling entirely opposed to the scheme. Mr. HAWES argues, that because some few individuals are mean enough to patent plagiarisms of apparatus, &c., already invented, therefore no patent should be granted except for great inventions; or, as an alternative, that the cost of obtaining patents should be reduced so low that everyone might obtain them, and that patent rights should thus become worthless to all. Surely Mr. HAWES must forget that a very slight improvement may render a valueless invention invaluable; and he must forget, moreover, that in works of art especially, such an arrangement would render the obtaining of a patent absolutely impossible. The artist or sculptor would be unable to protect a Mercury or a Venus because they have been depicted before; and groups, trees, and architecture, would be unpatentable for the same reason.

In conclusion, we may refer to a rumour which circulated very freely, and appeared to meet with great disapprobation, in the room upon the evening of the meeting—a rumour that it is the intention of the executive, at no distant period, to arrange if possible for the meetings of the Society of Arts to be held at South Kensington instead of in the present very conveniently and centrally situated house in the Adelphi. We trust there is no foundation for the report, and that the council will take immediate steps for removing the erroneous impression which has been produced; but we unhesitatingly say that if any such alteration be proposed the Society may find, perhaps when too late, that the Prince Consort's connection with them will mark the era of the decay of this very useful and honourable institution.

The attentive perusal of the evidence taken at the inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers by the fearful explosion at the SOUTH MOSTYN COLLIERY, North Wales, should induce in the minds of all connected with the development of our carboniferous wealth, a series of reflections, which, if permitted to develop themselves, will undoubtedly be productive of permanent good, both to the coalowner and to the working collier. The results of the explosion at South Mostyn should teach the coalowner that, even regarded from a pecuniary point of view, it is to his advantage to adopt the best known appliances for securing safety from accident, notwithstanding the comparatively heavy first-cost of such adoption; it should teach the collier that it is of the first importance to obey the rules laid down for his guidance and safety; and it should teach the Government Inspectors, that in their attempts to secure the working of the collieries in their districts upon the safest principles, they possess the power of alluding the argument which is more potent with commercial men than any other—the argument that, by adopting their (the Inspectors') recommendations, they will put money into their own pockets.

From the evidence of the manager of the colliery, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, it appears that from 40 to 60 men were, upon the average, employed; and in assuming that such a staff of workmen would raise 100 tons of coal per day, we certainly shall not over-estimate the daily yield of the pit. The same witness further tells us that it will require from ten to twelve months and an expenditure of at least 1000l., to open the air-ways; so that, in other words, this single accident has stopped the supply of coal for 12 months, and necessitated the outlay of 1000l. in addition. Now, taking the profit upon the coal to be only 1s. per ton, and the number of working days during which the pit is laid idle at 300, the loss of the profit on coal which would have been raised within the time now required for re-opening the air-ways will be equal to 1500l., raising the minimum loss to be borne by Mr. EYTON to 250



ling roads to and from such working places shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing therein"—would have been but ill complied with in a pit in such a state.

Although we are unwilling to assert that any of the witnesses were guilty of perjury, we could not help remarking that, whilst there was perfect unanimity as to the ventilation being the same as usual, it was absolutely impossible to discover the precise standard upon which the colliers' ideas of good ventilation were based. Rumours, of course, are worthless unless confirmed, or we should be inclined to assert that had Mr. ADAM EYTON been less beloved by his workmen there might have been less inclination to fix the standard of good ventilation low, and less difficulty in ascertaining the probable cause of the accident. For Mr. ADAM EYTON's sake we trust that the excellence of the ventilation has not been over-stated, for we should regret so amiable an employer to receive the sentence from his conscience that his sins of omission have caused the death of nearly a dozen of his fellow creatures. It seems that the safety-lamp was the means of illumination employed—even the collier who was working in the east tunnel referring to the removal of his lamp-top to procure a light to ignite the fuse in blasting—and in this respect Mr. EYTON is certainly in advance of many working equally fiery mines; but, as has been oft repeated, locked safety-lamps should be used in addition to, and not as a substitute for, perfect ventilation. With respect to the ignition of the fuse, we have reported Mr. HIGSON to say what he certainly did not intend. His statement should have been that a probe wire and touch-paper were formerly used in some districts for firing shots in a vitiated and impure atmosphere; for the practice of firing shots where the atmosphere appears in the least degree inflammable is now not only abandoned, but strictly prohibited, by the new Special Rules, which state that no blasting shall be done until the place has been carefully examined, and found or made secure and safe, and we trust that the time is not far distant when colliery owners will comprehend that the Special and General Rules, as well as the Inspection Act in its entirety, are established as much for their benefit as for the safety of the workmen they employ.

Nothing affords us greater pleasure as journalists than to have to refer to any circumstances or communications tending to promote the interests of the community generally, but more particularly when they are calculated to remove prejudices, and are thus doubly conducive to the public weal. In last week's Journal we inserted the concluding paper of a series entitled "Mining in Scotland." That paper contained most decisive and convincing proofs (no better can be quoted than the Ticketing Lists) that copper ore of very good percentage is to be found in North Britain, and that, too, in paying quantities. We have had several advices relative to this subject, all referring to the mines more especially commented on by the writer of the article. We have, however, taken some pains to ascertain the true status of copper mining in Scotland, and from all we learn, the most decided are favourable accounts, confirming in every point the statements we have been the medium of periodically announcing. We have, also, reason to know that in the approaching spring redoubled energy will be applied to foster this branch of national industry and wealth. Where copper mining has for many years been wholly discarded, and treated with contempt, as an Utopian or visionary scheme, it requires considerable time and abundant proof to eradicate the prejudice which becomes so naturally engendered. Nothing but absolute and tangible proof could be reasonably expected to effect a radical and permanent change in the dispositions of persons habituated to such bias, more especially when the few who, going out of the beaten track, may have been made victims to an ill-advised undertaking, or a tempting advertisement. These persons, instead of applying the consequences to the real cause—their want of experience or caution—stigmatise the profession, and poison the minds of their fellows. This, together with the utter neglect and abeyance into which metallic mining in Scotland had for very many years fallen, have been the real reasons that no more has been done to create employment for capital and labour in that part of our country.

The physical features of the major part of Scotland are peculiarly adapted to mining pursuits. Huge mountains for deep levels, abundant water-power in almost every gully, unusual facilities for water carriage or railway travelling, and above all, unlimited capital, if confidence be established. That Scotch gentlemen are bold adventurers is proverbial in Cornwall. In Scotland itself, a few years since, the existence of iron as an integral part of her wealth was disbelieved; but when demonstrative proof was afforded, who so diligent or energetic? The trials made in prosecution of copper mining adventure during the last year have been so pre-eminently successful, as to lead us to hope that in the ensuing spring measures will be taken to secure at home the blessings which must accrue from a judiciously applied capital, under the auspices of scientific suggestions, which may disarm prejudice and convince the doubtful. We are assured abundant scope exists, under the most favourable conditions.

#### THE EXPLOSION AT THE SHEVINGTON COLLIERY, NEAR WIGAN.

The inquest on the 13 persons who were killed by an explosion of fire-damp, at the Shevington Colliery, in Shevington, near Wigan, on Nov. 1, was concluded on Wednesday. After the evidence of Ralph Ellison, who deposed to having been burnt by the explosion on the day previously mentioned, had been taken, Mr. Higson, the Inspector of the district, in addressing the jury, said he had made two distinct and separate inspections of the workings since the casualty occurred, with the aid only of the natural ventilation of the mine, the furnace being suspended as a precautionary measure. By these investigations he had fully satisfied himself that the mine did not emit much gas; that the area of the plot of coal in the process of working did not exceed a Lancashire acre; that the furnace, though constructed and maintained upon an erroneous principle, was capable of producing sufficient ventilation throughout all the working places, if the distribution of the air had been judiciously arranged, and that the operations of the colliery might be conducted with comparative ease and safety. The mine he said was about 440 yards from the pit, and approached by a wagon-road, which, instead of being nearly level, formed a series of inclined planes. It had been made so to facilitate the crossing of faults, by which the seam is very much broken, and by which the plot of coal he then referred to is completely surrounded.

From the summit level of this road, which is the inbye air-course, and near one of those faults, where it is about 5 yards higher than any other part, an end had been driven in the coal for a short distance, and subsequently filled with debris, so as to obstruct ventilation there. Further on, and descending the plane, other openings of a similar kind were still extant, and by means thereof a portion of the pillars below the end, on the summit, had been recently removed. He had no doubt but when the superincumbent stratum broke down gas would be liberated, and that from its natural tendency to ascend to the highest point it would find an easy communication with the end from the summit of the main road, for on his first inspection he found it coming out there, through, or over, the debris, so strong as to explode in the lamp. He stated that although the immediate cause of the casualty was proved beyond all question of doubt by the confession of Riding—that he had taken off his lamp-top to give one of the colliers a light—the primary cause, or the original source of the calamity, could be distinctly traced to the fatal mistake of stopping up that end, thereby bottling up the gas as it were, till by its own activity and force all resistance was overcome, and it appeared unexpectedly, and was ignited at that point, which was only a very few yards away from the appointed station for unlocking and relighting lamps, with which every person in the pit was supplied.

Had there been a proper stopping at the entrance to that end, and a crossing or overcast, by which the foul air, and such ventilation as might have been given to that part of the workings, could have been passed harmlessly over the inbye into the return air-course, the explosion would most certainly have been avoided. He had considered Makinson, the underlooker, an active, intelligent, and pains-taking servant; and he was unable to account for this mistake; whether it was an omission, or the result of carelessness or incapacity, the jury would perhaps help him to ascertain. But it clearly showed one fact in bold relief, that persons in his sphere of life, and of his class, had far too much responsibility put upon them; that, in fact, for which, having had no early training, they were not equal, while they willingly undertook far too much. He recommended owners of collieries to have viewers to advise them periodically, and to support the managers in establishing discipline, and in combating difficulties. Any ordinary viewer would have put his finger at once upon the omission to which he had drawn their attention, and although he had made many previous inspections of the colliery, and had had occasion, from time to time, to

complain of the ventilation, and the absence of proper discipline there, the enquiry before the Court must rest entirely upon the evidence which had been given, as all the workings of the colliery had been made within a few months; but if such practices as that were not publicly condemned, great mischief might accrue: there might be 50 such fatal errors committed any week in the district surrounding them.

Makinson admitted the omission and remedy suggested by Mr. Higson, and said if he had thought gas would accumulate there, he should have made the crossing.

The jury found that the deceased persons met with their death by William Riding incautiously taking off his lamp top, thereby causing the explosion of gas.—William Riding is dead.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE MINES INSPECTION ACT.**—The miners in the Scotch districts of Paisley and Johnson held a meeting in the Trades' Hall, Paisley, on Monday, to hear some statements by Mr. Alexander McDonald relative to the Mines Inspection Act. Mr. McDonald stated that in obedience to his instructions he had prepared a statement respecting some of the provisions of the Act, and taken the opinion of an eminent counsel—Mr. Fraser, of Edinburgh—thereon. The points upon which counsel had given an opinion were as follows:—First, as to the time when boys employed in mines ought to attend school during the six hours in the week as required by the statute. The opinion of Mr. Fraser was that these boys must be at school three hours each of two days every week, and not after the hours of labour, but during the ordinary working time. The next point was with regard to the ventilation of mines, which Mr. Fraser said must be carried out in every way necessary to ensure the utmost possible ventilation. With regard to weighing the workmen's material, counsel states that the Act required this to be done so as to ensure the greatest exactness. Mr. McDonald, in the course of his speech, advised the miners that if they felt themselves aggrieved in any of these matters the best way to raise the question would be to procure the services of an agent and sue for penalties; the evils complained of would then probably be remedied. He also advised those who had not joined the Law Protection Fund to do so, and pointed out the benefits that would accrue to them, by their being enabled for a trifling periodical contribution to get the assistance of an agent in matters that required litigation. He concluded by recommending to their support the colliers locked out in the Kilmarnock district.

**STRIKE OF COLLIERS AT KILMARNOCK.**—There is considerable agitation amongst the colliers in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock, Harford, and Galston for a rise in price of labour, and most of the pits are off work in consequence of the strike. The pitmen's plan of operation, according to an *affiche* upon the walls, appears to be to strike in a particular colliery, and obtain support from the men in other pits until the demand is acceded to. In order to defeat this scheme, the masters are said to be combining to make a general "lock out." It appears that the men are receiving 3s. 6d. per day, and are striking for 4s.

**VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.**—At the Lower Dyffryn and Navigation Pits a new mechanical ventilator has just been erected and set to work by Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Co., the improvement being the exhaustion of the air by a horizontal cylinder instead of a vertical one, as used by Mr. Struvé. By this means a vast economy of power can be effected, as the friction is reduced to the minimum. The machine consists of two large wrought-iron rectangular pistons, 30 ft. by 22 ft., enclosed in a wood air-chamber, with a stroke of 7 ft. in length. These immense pistons work horizontally, by direct motion, and are supported and guided by means of four small wheels, which run on a railway laid underneath, rendering the motion exceedingly smooth and easy. Each of these pistons weighs 13 tons, and they are worked by a steam-engine of 150-horse power, with a 36-in. cylinder and a 6-ft. stroke. For the purpose of securing a steady uniform motion, two large fly-wheels, of an aggregate weight of 30 tons, are employed, and the immense machinery works with a smoothness and ease which cannot be surpassed. The lower half of the wooden chamber contains 336 intake valves, and the upper portion the same number of outlet valves. In other words, the lower set of valves take in the air, and the upper ones discharge it. The area of each valve is 16 in. by 24 in., and is covered with lids with a beat of an inch. The width of the chambers is 30 ft., depth 22 ft., and the length 11 ft. From the experiments made it was found that each double stroke produces 18,480 feet of air, so that 12½ strokes per minute would give 230,000 ft. per minute, and even this could be greatly increased. The Government Inspectors, after viewing the whole mechanical appliances, expressed themselves perfectly astonished at the results. They were evidently not only pleased with the simplicity of the whole, but were perfectly astounded at the immense capabilities of the machine. They expressed the belief that the application of this invention was the dawn of a new era in the ventilation of coal mines.

**THE SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.**—In a highly advantageous position near Llanelly there is situated a very valuable mineral property—the Llanmorlais Colliery—to work which a company with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 24 shares, has just been formed. The mineral rights extend under about 300 acres, and contain ten workable seams, of the aggregate thickness of 42 ft. 11 in. The seams vary from 4 to 7 ft. thick, and the coal is of excellent quality. Two seams, the one 6 ft. and the other 4 ft. 9 in. in thickness, have already been intersected by the shaft, which is about 200 ft. deep. The present pit is sufficiently large for the outlet of the workings for all seams. From the two seams already open, 60 or 70 tons of coal per day could easily be raised; the profit upon every ton raised would be at least 2s. 6d.; and from the fact that orders have already been satisfactorily executed for France and Ireland, no doubt need be entertained of a ready market being found. Mr. Wm. Rosser, A.I.C.E., has carefully inspected and reported on the property. The coal is of a highly bituminous quality, adapted for house purposes, gas, smiths, stationary engines, and all manufacturing purposes. He estimates that the Llanmorlais shaft will become an outlet for 20,000,000 tons of coal, which would admit of a yield of 500 tons per day for upwards of 100 years. The London expenses are limited to 100*l.* per annum until the shareholders shall have received a dividend of 7½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

**ATLAS COAL COMPANY.**—A company, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, in 52 shares, has just been formed for purchasing and developing the Society and Well Level Collieries, in the Forest of Dean. The property comprises about 84 acres, and contains a seam of coal 5 feet in thickness, which is fully proved. The lease is direct from the Crown, at a royalty varying from 1d. to 1½d. per ton. The coal can be loaded into the trucks at 4s. per ton, and is readily saleable at from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per ton. There is every facility for transit, and a profit of at least 50 per cent. per annum is anticipated. The grants have been carefully surveyed, and very favourably reported upon by Messrs. E. Foxall and J. W. Walkinshaw. The dip is gentle, the depth is small, the coal is good, fire-damp and running sands are unknown in the district, and no pumping-engines or machinery whatever for raising water are required. The general opinion is that the property offers a safe, yet lucrative, investment.

**THE BLACKBAND IRONSTONE.**—At the recent distribution of prizes by the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, the Society's Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Ralph Moore, M.E., of Glasgow, for his papers "On the Blackband Ironstones of the Edinburgh and East Lothian Coal Fields," and from the importance of the subject we may briefly allude to some of the more interesting points touched upon. The Scottish coal measures are about 1500 yards in thickness, and stretch in a south-west direction from the Frith of Forth to the Irish Channel, at the Frith of Clyde. They contain both clayband and blackband ironstone. Clay ironstones contain from 30 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron. Before being smelted they are mixed with coal and calcined in kilns, or large heaps, to drive off the carbonic acid gas, sulphur, and other impurities. This description of ironstone is found in seams or bands, and in nodules throughout the whole of the measures, but is most plentiful in the lower part of the section. Blackband ironstone is a carbonate of iron laminated with coal, generally in sufficient quantity for calcination without further admixture of coal, and leaves, when calcined, a metallic coke containing from 50 to 70 per cent. of metallic iron. This description of ironstone is found in seams or bands, in well-defined position in the measures, but these are neither persistent in position nor equal in quality. A good blackband ironstone contains but 2 to 8 per cent. of coal; it is of little value, unless mixed with claybands, which use up the excess of coal. Until the discovery of blackband by Mushet, in 1805, the iron manufactured in Scotland was made from claybands, and it continued to be made from claybands for some years afterwards. If we trace the development of the iron trade in Scotland, it will be seen that its progress has been co-extensive with the discovery and application of blackband, for

wherever that famous mineral has been found furnaces have been erected for its manufacture into iron, giving employment to vast numbers of an industrious population, and swelling the resources of the district to an inconceivable extent. Mr. Moore carefully traces the history and statistics of the iron trade in Scotland during the last century, and gives some very valuable data relating to the manufacture of iron. An acre of blackband of good quality 1 ft. thick will yield 2000 tons of calcined ironstone, from which 1000 tons of pig-iron may be made. The papers are illustrated by well executed chromo-lithographs of the plans and sections of the Scottish coal measures in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington. Mr. Moore also received special thanks for his paper on the Risen Colliery Explosion.

#### THE MUNSTER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

We desire to draw attention to a new company, the prospectus of which will be found in this day's Journal, under the above title; the object of which is to work several most promising mines in the Sister Isle in one company, upon the same principle that has been so successful with the Mining Company of Ireland, which has paid dividends in the course of a few years to the amount of 280,000*l.*, upon a capital of 140,000*l.* Mining is known to be speculative, but where this plan has been adopted of uniting a few mines under one management it has generally proved a success; for, if sound judgment is brought to bear upon the selection, four mines out of six are brought into profits, and some one or two into such large and profitable returns as to counterbalance any loss that may be sustained by one or two unsuccessful trials. Ireland is known to abound in mineral wealth; there is every temptation for the miner here. There is no occasion to cross the Atlantic in search of copper, tin, lead, or scarcely any other mineral. It abounds in this locality, where it may be obtained below the usual cost, and of a standard far higher than the produce of Cornwall or Devon. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that the mineral riches of Ireland have been allowed so long to lay unexplored. At one time the excuse was the dangerous and unsafe condition of the country; but Ireland now wears a different complexion—she is fast coming to a level with our own country. Her commerce is rapidly improving, and the progress of her agricultural pursuits are seen in her rich corn-fields and luxuriant pasturage; and we hope the spirit for mining is beginning to move in search of her mineral riches, which will some day prove one of the great resources of Ireland's wealth. The prospectus before us is well worthy of attention, and we hope it will obtain a generous support. We see that seven mines are to be worked by this company, several of which are on the verge of paying profits. The company gets the advantage of the former workings, and the reports clearly indicate the mines are well selected; but we must refer our readers to the prospectus itself. The properties are of great extent, and the reports highly satisfactory, by gentlemen well known, on whose judgment and probity reliance can be placed. We are glad to see that two Irish Members are taking a lead in the direction, and the other members of the board are highly respectable. This is a good guarantee to the public that the concern is *bona fide*, and will be managed on sound business principles, with care and integrity. With these appliances we anticipate favourable results for the shareholders, and great advantages for Ireland.

#### ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The prospectus in this day's Journal of the above company will be read by most persons acquainted with mining with a great deal of interest. It has been a matter of surprise that this mine has not been set in operation long ago; and it can only be accounted for from a want of agreement on the part of the lessors, who are several in number; this obstacle, however, is now removed, and a lease on most favourable terms has been obtained. It is well known that this mine was worked for tin about 40 years ago, and at that period employed more men than any other mine in the district; that it made large and profitable returns, and that it was only in consequence of the great fall in tin at that period—viz., only 36*l.* to 40*l.* per ton—that the operations of the mine were stopped. In resuming the operations there can be no doubt of its success; the price of tin is now from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per ton, and the improved facilities for working form an important and undeniable element in favour of the concern. The sett is a large one, upon which 14 tin and copper lodes have been proved, many of them worked to a great extent, and produced tinstuff of a high standard. This has been fully tested, not only by many of the old tinners who formerly worked in the mine, but by the halvens which have been worked up to great profits. The mine may be said to be only in its infancy, 60 fms. being its lowest depth. A steam-engine will be required to fork the mine, which may be in full work in a short period; and there is no doubt that as soon as the mine is unwatered large quantities of tinstuff may be obtained from the old levels, and that returns of great importance may be made as soon as the machinery is in good work. The public will know how to estimate this property, and we are glad to see the direction is formed of good business men, who are well acquainted with the subject.

#### THE SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.

Details of the proceedings of the special general meeting of the shareholders of this company, which was held on Tuesday, will be found in another column. We have devoted more than usual space to the report, from the great interest which has been attached to the question of the practicability, in a commercial sense, of Mr. Squire's process. The results up to the present moment are not considered satisfactory by the shareholders, but Mr. Squire contends that the appliances at his disposal have not been adequate to the object to be attained. How this may be we are not, of course, prepared to judge, although the long period which has elapsed since this gentleman commenced his operations, on account of the company, warrants the impression that, even if defects and difficulties existed, there had been ample time to remedy them, and thus to bring this important point to a final issue.

It will be seen, and we note this fact with much pleasure, as we have on several occasions expressed favourable views of this property, that in all other respects the shareholders form a very high opinion of the mine; and after the ample testimony borne by some of the highest authorities who have inspected it, we do not hesitate to believe that it will become one of the most promising mines in Cornwall. It should be most gratifying to the shareholders to have learnt that the ores taken at such shallow levels have yielded, in their natural state, as high as 13*l.* 16s., nett to the company, per ton; and, more so still, that what has hitherto been mere assumption—that the ores at lower depths would be found richer than those which had been raised from near the surface—has now been made fact; for it was not only admitted by the Chairman, in his address, as a circumstance to be taken into account in Mr. Squire's favour, that at the very lowest point which has been reached up to this time—the bottom of the winze now sinking—where the silver lode has been cut, the richest ore they have ever had was found. But Mr. Squire also, though differing from the Chairman in some other points, bore testimony in accordance with his in this. Another point, too, which may hereafter become one of the greatest importance, is that all the gossans of this mine produce silver to an extent that would pay the company well, whenever they are in a position to retain to themselves the whole amount of the profit to be derived from them by becoming their own refiners. For the present they must be content to pay, not only the refiners' charges, but the large profit it is well known they obtain. Another day we shall hope to see the Silver Vein shareholders reap the due reward of their enterprising spirit, and retain to themselves all the profit that can be made from their ores.

A pleasing feature, too, of the meeting in question was, that so well satisfied are the shareholders with the manner in which the property has been worked by the directors that they would not in any way interfere between the company and Mr. Squire, nor as regards future working; they preferred to leave these matters entirely in the hands of the board, who have evidently given much time and labour to advance the interests of the shareholders at large.

**COPPER MINING IN JAMAICA.**—The Wheal Jamaica has already sold ore which realised nearly 2000*l.*, but the original capital has become exhausted, though it is believed that an additional 9000*l.* will place the undertaking in a permanently profitable position. This amount it has been resolved to raise by the issue, at a discount of 80 per cent., of 4500 shares, representing 1*l.* paid. Of this amount, 4000*l.* has been taken in the island, and of the remaining 5000*l.* worth nearly one-half is already engaged. The lode recently discovered, and supposed to be the Charing Cross main lode, was at the date of the last advices 6 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Ample machinery, by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, has



already been shipped, and there will be no further delay in progressing with the work energetically.

**THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.**—Under this title a limited company has just been formed for developing the rich deposits of hematite iron ore at Mwyndy, Glamorganshire, with a capital of 160,000*l.*, in 4*l.* shares. From a glance at the prospectus it will at once be seen that it is long since a mineral working company has been introduced to the public under such favourable auspices. The names of the directors are alone a sufficient guarantee for the *bona fide* nature of the enterprise, for we may safely say that seven men more highly respected in the commercial world, and more intimately connected with business pursuits have never been found together at the board of a public company; in proof of this, we need only state that the direction of the company has been undertaken by Messrs. Charles Capper, Joseph Fry, Samuel Gurney, M.P.; John Lancaster, of the Kirkless Hall Works; Frederick Levick, of the Cwm Celyn and Blaina Works; Edmund Pelly, of Pelly, Boyle, and Co., the well-known metal brokers; and John Taylor, jun., of Queen-street-place. The property is freehold, of ample extent, abounds in the richest descriptions of brown hematite ore, and has been provisionally purchased upon such favourable terms that from profits alone the entire amount might be paid off in a little more than four years. As the vendors were, however, quite willing that the payment of the purchase money should extend over a longer period, the directors have arranged for repayment at such a rate as will enable from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum to be distributed amongst the shareholders in the shape of dividends, and yet admit of all liabilities being disposed of within seven years. The ore has been thoroughly tested, and from practical yields tried by furnace workings the percentage of metallic iron varies from 45 to 50 per cent. The present faces of openwork show a thickness of upwards of 30 ft. of solid ore; abundance of coal is procurable at from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per ton, and limestone is raised on the property and delivered to the furnaces at less than 1*s.* per ton. The report of Dr. Watson on the hematite deposits at Mwyndy (not made for the company) is of the most encouraging character, and the reports of Mr. C. H. Waring, of Neath; S. H. Blackwell, of Dudley; Wm. Johnson, of Carron Bank; and Henry Dennis, of Bryn-y-Owen, all agree in describing the property as highly valuable. Carefully considered estimates of profits show that a net income of upwards of 30,000*l.* per annum may be relied upon, even putting the profits at very low rates—such, for example, as 5*s.* per ton on the manufacture of pig-iron, though it can be shown that iron saleable at the lowest at 50*s.* to 51*s.* 6*d.* can be made at 45*s.*, and 60*s.* iron at 50*s.* per ton. There appears to be everything to justify the opinion of the directors that the first instalment only is likely to be required for the full development of the property.

**BLUE HILLS COLLIERY COMPANY.**—A cost-book company, in 400 shares (2*l.* per share, payable by instalments of 5*s.* each two months), has just been formed for working a very promising property near Leek, in Staffordshire, extending under about 300 acres, where the first seam of coal is from 3 ft. to 5 ft. thick. There are no free shares; the dues are only 8*d.* per ton; there is no minimum rent, and the terms are altogether favourable. The Cost-book System has been chosen, as vastly superior to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts of 1856, and subsequent years, and it is remarked that this position is fully proved by the statements made by Mr. Tapping, in his well-known Treatise on the Cost-book Principle, published at the *Mining Journal* office in 1853. A profit of 3*s.* per ton is estimated to accrue, and this, even if only 100 tons per week be raised, will admit of the return of the entire capital in about 13 months. Unless the whole of the shares be applied for the deposits will be returned in full, and all officers will be elected by the shareholders. The prospectus will be found in our advertising columns.

**MINING IN NEW ZEALAND.**—The latest advices from Nelson are of a highly encouraging character with regard to Mining in New Zealand; and it has been suggested that the nature and extent of the company's operations would be better understood if it were re-named the Dun Mountain Chrome, Iron, Slate, Land, and Railway Company. The progress of the railway towards completion is rapid, and the inhabitants of Nelson take great interest in the undertaking, as they anticipate that general benefit will result from the facilities offered for the conveyance of passengers and goods to and from the port. They expect, too, that not only will the products of the Dun Mountain be conveyed to the port of shipment, but that slate-stone in slabs and blocks, timber for domestic use, and other equally valuable and useful articles, will be brought into the city of Nelson, at prices hitherto not even dreamt of. The earthwork and bridging of the line is complete, and it has stood the test of the heavy rains and floods without being injured; it is, moreover, not anticipated that the exciting news from the gold fields can in any way retard the completion of the work, the plate-laying (all that remains to be done) requiring but few hands. The contract for constructing the remainder of the line from the foot of the incline in Brook-street to the port has been taken by Messrs. Blythe and Carter, and they have already about forty men employed upon it. With respect to the mining company, it is anticipated that handsome dividends in 1862 are not at all improbable.

**MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The directors of the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company have adopted the very judicious course of publishing the whole of the information which has been received in England concerning the progress and prospects of the mines. Mr. Gisborne's operations are now mainly directed to the raising of ore at Terra Nova, although the accounts from Trump Island are highly satisfactory. This course has been prudently adopted, because the fact of there being large quantities of ore in view will enable him to raise a large quantity of ore, and to commence shipments immediately. In addition to this, the labour and expense will be less at Terra Nova than in other localities. This latter circumstance is of itself a most important consideration, especially when taken in connection with the financial position of the company; for the funds which have been placed at the disposal of the directors have been so limited that they have, from the varied and necessary demands made upon them, become exhausted almost as soon as received. It was under these circumstances that the directors, looking at the interests of the company, and considering that any further delay in the prosecution of mining operations would be most prejudicial to those interests, undertook to advance from their private resources the funds to meet the expenditure that such proceedings would entail, until such time that the call then made would be responded to; such call, however, has not as yet been wholly met. But notwithstanding this disappointment the directors, impressed with the necessity that the works should be continued, and desirous that the prospects of the company should not suffer from the circumstance of Mr. Gisborne not being supplied with funds, have not hesitated to continue their advances at the rate of 300*l.* per month, thus proving their faith and opinion of ultimate successful results, and they cannot but think that the shareholders will have equal confidence with themselves. It is, however, evident that success mainly depends, as Mr. Gisborne states in his letter of Sept. 2 last, in the means at command. Under these circumstances, with the favourable prospects now presented to them, and in order that Mr. Gisborne may not, from the want of funds, be unnecessarily shackled or retarded in the progress he is now making, the directors have deemed it their duty, in furtherance of shareholders' interests, to make a final call of 5*s.* per share. Mr. F. N. Gisborne writes from the ore improves as it descends, and he states that they have a full cargo of copper ready at Terra Nova, and the schooner which took him to Toulouge would carry back to Terra Nova the 25 or 30 tons of ore then ready at Trump Island, and he expected their second cargo would be ready by the end of November. That would close the season, but he hoped during the winter to raise at least 400 or 500 tons of prime ore.

**CORSICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN GAS COMPANY.**—The high rates of profits which have been realised by the continental gas companies, worked with English capital, offer good grounds for the anticipation of favourable results from the development of a similar enterprise in the most populous towns of Corsica. The Corsican and Mediterranean Gas Company has secured concessions for 50 years for supplying the towns of Bastia and Ajaccio with gas. The price of manufacture will be only 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per thousand feet higher than in London, whilst the selling price varies from 9*s.* to 14*s.* per 1000 cubic feet. The profits are estimated at from 12 to 15 per cent.; and, as the capital required is only 25,000*l.*, the enterprise would certainly appear to be worthy the attention of capitalists.

**GREAT NORTHERN (AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY.**—A large and rich block of copper ore has arrived at the company's offices in Adelaide. It is, indeed, a magnificent specimen of mineral wealth, and will, no doubt, be much admired, not only here, but when it shall have reached its destination in England.—*Bell's Life in Adelaide.*

## REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Nov. 21.—The Iron Trade must be reported a shade quieter. Very few orders have recently been given out for the American States, which excites a little surprise, as several small lots of iron were ordered some weeks ago, and all accounts concurred in representing the probability of a considerable demand from that quarter. It has, however, not yet been felt in this district. Probably the determination of those houses who formerly had direct dealings with the United States only to supply iron to them for cash may have kept back orders which would otherwise have been given out.

Pig-iron is not selling just now to any extent. Most of the makers are deeply sold, and as buyers are by no means willing to give the enhanced prices which makers ask who have sold for some time to come, nothing, or next to nothing, is doing. The actual sales for the quarter were chiefly made before the advance in price took place, and it is not anticipated that higher rates will rule when the purchases for the next quarter are effected. This is the less likely from the fact that several furnaces have been put into blast within the last month.

The Hardware Trades are generally flatter. Some branches are tolerably active, but as a rule dulness prevails, and in several departments three or four days' work is the utmost obtainable. The sudden exodus from Melbourne to Otago, in the middle New Zealand Island, in search of the gold said to exist there in rich abundance, has served to clear off some of the stocks of hardware, especially diggers' tools, at Melbourne. The French Trade appears to be steadily progressing. A good many Japanese goods are going there, but they are mainly, if not exclusively, the lowest and cheapest class of goods.

An ingenious lock, the invention of Count Kersolon, of Paris, is being produced in this town. It is constructed on the permutation principle, and would puzzle the most ingenious thief to open—nay, it is said that its changes would require 130 years to be exhausted. One of these locks is to be put on a safe, and placed in the Exhibition of 1862, with a 500*l.* note inside, which is to become the property of any one who can pick the lock. Mr. Aubin, who is making the lock, is endeavouring to apply the principle so as to render it commercially available.

A number of accidents have occurred in the mines during this week, but none of them were marked by features calling for special notice.

Mr. Train, the persevering advocate of Street Railways, has succeeded in forming a company for the extensive application of the principle in the Staffordshire Potteries. The consent of most of the local governing bodies has been obtained, and a large proportion of the shares have been taken. If street railways are capable of successful operation in any populous district, the Staffordshire Potteries ought to be the place, as it consists of a series of towns lying within a distance of some six or seven miles, with intervening spaces of open fields and roads, containing few houses. There is necessarily much traffic between them, as they are closely related in business pursuits. The great difficulty, probably, will be the steepness of some parts of the roads.

Mr. Thomas Hibbert, who has for six years filled the office of goods manager on the West Midland Railway, having left the service of that company to take a more lucrative post on the South-Western line, has been presented by his brother officials and the commercial men with whom his position had brought him into contact, with a handsome service of plate, a gold chronometer and chain, and a purse containing 100 guineas, the total value being 300*l.* This substantial testimonial of respect and esteem was presented to Mr. Hibbert at a dinner at Stourbridge, on Monday last.

## REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 21.—The Iron Trade continues to manifest slight indications of improvement, which would be very materially increased were it not for the unusual depression existing in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, owing to the panic in the cotton trade. The demand for plates for shipbuilding, and rails for our home as well as continental lines, is pretty active, and during the present week there have been given out three large orders for rails for Spain and Australia, all of which have been accepted by Yorkshire firms. The enquiry for railway springs, which has become a department of the iron trade almost exclusively confined to Sheffield, is very brisk. The steel trade is dull, and there is much depression prevailing amongst the hardware and cutlery branches; and so great is the depression of trade generally in Sheffield that the board of guardians are making arrangements to receive a much larger increase of inmates in the Union than have been known for years past. A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Bedford, Bury, and Co., of the Regent Works, Sheffield, steel manufacturers, was held in Sheffield on Monday—the Mayor of Sheffield occupying the chair. Mr. Child, of Manchester, presented a statement of accounts, which showed the liabilities of the firm to be 54,000*l.*, and assets 36,000*l.* A discussion ensued as to the best mode of winding-up the estate. Mr. Child states that under a bankruptcy the estate would not realise more than 25,000*l.*, but if wound-up under an assignment it would produce about 35,000*l.* It would appear that the firm became insolvent from the dishonesty of their American and Parisian agents, the latter of whom had defrauded them out of 8000*l.*, in addition to which the firm had lost 14,000*l.* in bad debts on the Continent. It was agreed that the assignment made by the firm should be accepted, and that if the firm could within one month after the registration of the deed of assignment guarantee to the satisfaction of the assignees a payment of 12*s.* in 1*l.* within fifteen months of the assignment, the creditors would accept such in full satisfaction of their claims.

The Coal Trade has experienced a sudden impulse in the demand for household purposes by the late severe weather, which, however, has only proved of short duration. The depression in manufactures is operating prejudicially against the demand for soft coal. The enquiry for Derbyshire hard or steam coal is on the increase, both for locomotive and marine engines; and the Anglo-French Company at the port of Grimsby are now coming into the Derbyshire markets more freely for large supplies.

It may be worthy of remark, that Mr. Sealey, who was recently elected M.P. for Lincoln, is the principal partner of the firm bearing that name, who own some large collieries at Birchwood, near Alfreton.

It would appear from the absence of any parliamentary notices that the Midland Railway Company do not intend to proceed with the direct line of railway from Sheffield to Chesterfield. An attempt will be made to construct a railway to Shireoaks, near Newark, which will enable the Duke of Newcastle to obtain a railway exit for the coal got from his extensive collieries.

The Derbyshire lead mines appear to be making satisfactory progress, with one or two exceptions. The North Derbyshire is still under a cloud, and we are not able to clear away the mist. The shareholders are wishful to have a report of the state of the mine from the hands of the directors, and they certainly are entitled to it. The Mill Town Mining Company, at Ashover, are still "sinking," but they have not yet got through the toadstone, though they are now at a much deeper point than it was expected they would have to go. The Mill Dam Mining Company have forwarded a circular to the shareholders, of which the following is a copy:—"The committee have pleasure in informing the shareholders that a great improvement has taken place in the mine at all points now in operation. It was agreed that the assignment made by the firm should be accepted, and that if the firm could within one month after the registration of the deed of assignment guarantee to the satisfaction of the assignees a payment of 12*s.* in 1*l.* within fifteen months of the assignment, the creditors would accept such in full satisfaction of their claims."

August 18, six weeks' work	15	7
September 58, seven weeks' work	24	15
November 8, six weeks' work	31	9

The next sale is fully expected to be much increased, should frost not prevent the dressing operations."

## REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Nov. 21.—Another of the sufferers by the late quarry accident at Cefn Merthyr, named William Morris, died on Friday. He lost an arm, and his case was one of the worst of those that were injured. The accident arose in consequence of one of the men driving a long iron wire into the hole after 60 lbs. of powder had been placed in it, and it is supposed the wire struck the rock sharply, and thereby caused the fearful explosion. One of Struv's ventilators has recently been put up at the Lestyanke Colliery, Aberdare, and it is pronounced a complete success. The old furnace system had always been the prevailing one, but the proprietors determined to move with the times, and hence Struv's machine was selected.

At the Merthyr Police-Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate, Margaret Davies was charged with stealing coal, the property of the Dowdalls Company. David Rees, a patsman, said he lost nightly a large quantity of coal; in consequence he watched the path. He saw the prisoner taking two lumps of coal under her arm, and one on her head. He stopped her, and she threw the coal down. She had about 60 lbs. weight of coal. Committed for 14 days.

## THE MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

It is very gratifying to have to report the continued success of a mining district after a number of years of successful working. Public confidence in mines depends upon the regularity, stability, and amount of profits derived from them; and there are few districts that will show a more favourable result upon the operations of the last quarter of a century than the district of mines about Aberswath. About a quarter of a century ago, or rather more, there was a great advance towards perfection made in the efficiency of the steam-engine, as well as in the modification of crushing machinery, and, in fact, all the apparatus connected with mining work. About that time, too, the mines of Cardiganshire, that had been partially neglected for centuries, began to attract considerable attention, and old mines, that were affirmed to be exhausted, began to yield their profits to the modern improvements in mining. The course of time has proved that this abolition of operations in that county has proved that the Cardiganshire mines have been a great fact connected with the industry of the whole country. In the first place, the outlay of a few thousands as preliminary capital produced an equal amount of thousands in profits; and it began to be a matter of surprise why these great sources of investment, that made a hundred per cent. of profit upon their capital, had so long lain fallow. People began to say,—"If we can find mines in our own country that, by laying out (say) 5000*l.*, will bring back 5000*l.* a year in the form of profits, why look abroad for foreign speculation?" The results of the outlay in Gogman Mine, twenty years ago, proved that for 500*l.* outlay in a Cardiganshire mine would produce a year 5000*l.* a year was derived for many years ago, while the corpus of the mine remained inexhaustible; and this instance was soon proved to be only one of many, for various other great mines have been opened with similar results. Cwmystwith, with 7000*l.* outlay, has regularly made 7000*l.* a year; and from the great improvements within the last few weeks, it is said is able to double the returns. Immense discoveries are reported to have just been made at Fronchog Mine, a mine of great regularity in its profits, showing that after thirty years' working the security of the capitalists is greater than ever, and their incomes must be greatly augmented from this time forward, probably doubled, or multiplied in a greater ratio than even that. From Nam-y-Mwyn, the mine whose age is measured by centuries, there is a report that one of the levels yields the enormous amount of 15 tons of ore per day; if this be so, it will enable 180*l.* worth of lead to be raised for 60*s.*, or, in other words, to

get a sovereign's worth of ore for 4*d.* Such are said to be some of the results in the old mines of this new district. In the same mines, I hear of great discoveries of ore, such as in Bryn Hope Mine, at Pontrhydyndeg; also, of courses of ore worth 5 tons to the fathom in the old and celebrated mine of Bwch Consols, which yields a rich silver ore, upon which the profits are enormous. I hear of great discoveries also at West Silver Bank, at the surface, the fact of which is attested by a deputation of gentlemen visiting the mine last week, and the evidence of that observant and good geologist Mr. Davies, of Pant-y-fedwyn. It cannot, therefore, be doubted but that Cardiganshire is one of those excellent and safe districts in this country, albeit but little known, where capital may be laid out with almost a certainty of great returns in the shape of profits.

In last week's Journal, and in another column, the prospectus of the Hafod Lead Company appears. This company has been formed with a highly respectable direction, for the purpose of working the metallic deposits of the celebrated property of Hafod, so long the principal attraction in this part of Cardiganshire to the tourist in South Wales. It is gratifying to find that the present proprietor of this charming property has put aside the prejudice arising from a pardonable love of the picturesque, which has so long prevented this most promising mineral ground from yielding its treasures to the skill and enterprise of the miner. Last week we gave a long account of the mines of Cardiganshire, particularly those in the immediate vicinity of the Hafod property, and called attention to the remarkable discoveries recently made in that locality. We believe we may state with confidence that of all the mines which have proved so profitable to the shareholders of lead mines in the county, none originally presented a better prospect than the one just projected, and which, if vigorously carried on, must soon become a very great success.

I also found that the Old Darren Mines are about to be scientifically and vigorously attacked, from the fact that these rich silver-lead mines made 8000*l.* profit and upwards one hundred years ago, when worked by a Flintshire company. There can be no doubt but these mines will soon become so remunerative that the profits will bear a very high ratio to the outlay. In the course of my journey I will keep you informed of the progress of the different mines in the Cardiganshire district; but there can be no doubt, from what I have already learnt in my journey into this mining district, that Cardiganshire is the great district that is destined to draw the attention of the capitalists to mining in future; the immense profits, and the continual successes and improvements attendant upon mining in this county, show that if it is neglected by any who wish to forward the prosperity of mining, it will be done at their own loss, or, more properly speaking, at the loss of the best chance for promoting both public and private gains. I hear that the discoveries at Cwmystwith are sufficient to triple the returns; and that every mine in the district is recently greatly enhanced in value. I should, therefore, hold myself to blame if I did not give you timely information of the rising prosperity of the Cardiganshire mines, and if I did not point them out as a source of investment highly worthy of notice in your valuable columns. I know that numbers—aye, great numbers—of the community trust to these columns for their mining information; and it must be a satisfactory duty to all your correspondents when they can point to great successes, the results of which have been long prognosticated in your Journal, and to look forward to a good time, when they shall have again to chronicle better results, the fulfilment of predictions made in the time now passing.

## TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

In consequence of the press of more important matter, my remarks of last week were of necessity excluded. Since then there has been a very animated market, and not only has the market improved, but the value and demand for shares. In many mines there has been a considerable advance, and an active enquiry for shares have consequently followed; and, in other instances, where shares have been at very low quotations, a demand has set in. These several improvements may be found in the following:—**SETON** shares have been extensively dealt in during the past fortnight, and although they have considerably declined they are now very much improved in price.—**EAST CARN BREA** shares have also participated in the movements of the week, and a large number of them have changed hands, with very great fluctuations, but have left off firmer.—**CLIFFORD** shares have been in demand, and several transactions effected.—**NORTH CROFT** and **NORTH ROSEKAR** shares have been dealt in at present quotations.—**NORTH DOWNS** shares have been in good request, and several bargains effected, at improved rates.—**NORTH TREKERT** shares have slightly improved, and appear firm, at present prices.—**NEW TREKERT** shares have been done at lower rates.—**SOUTH CARADON** shares have been in good demand, and prices considerably advanced.—**WEST CARADON** shares are being sought for, and have improved, arising from the better appearance of the mine in some of the levels.—**EAST CARADON** shares have participated in the rise, and several have changed hands at higher rates for delivery—price firmer at the close of the market.—**MARK VALLEY** shares continue without any alteration as to price.—**HERODFOOT** shares have been much enquired for, and prices considerably advanced.—**MAINT ANN, TRELAWNY, and LUDCOTT** shares have been in fair request, at improved prices.—**WHEAL EDWARD** shares have been largely dealt in, and at higher prices, arising from a general improvement in the mine.—**ARTHUR** shares have also been in good request, and several transactions taken place, at market prices, which has a tendency to raise the market value.—**HERODFOOT** shares continue in request, without any marked change as to price.—**SORTHRIDGE CONSOLS**, **NORTH ROSEKAR**, and **LADY BERTHA** shares have been freely dealt in, but they do not show much firmness. The latter has been since offered at lower rates.—**WHEAL UNY** shares have been much sought for, at higher prices.—**WHEAL GRILL** shares have been in good demand, and very much advanced last week; they have since been offered at lower rates.—**PROVIDENCE, GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, and WHEAL HEARLE** shares have been freely dealt in, and several large transactions effected.—**LONG RAKE** shares have had a very heavy sale, with buyers at market quotations.—**NORTH MINERA** enquired after.

**GREAT WHEAL MARtha** continues to look well, with an improvement in the back of the 40, where the lode is worth upwards of 30*l.* per fathom. The tributary department is also looking well, returning large quantities of ore, and fair progress is making towards the lode at the 60. They sampled yesterday 100 tons of copper muddle, and expect to sample next Friday 350 tons of copper ore for the month.

**WHEAL CRELAKE**: Davey's engine-shaft is now down to the 86, and preparations are being made to drive a cross-cut south to intersect the lode, having about 2 fathoms to effect the same. The 70 east is 4 feet wide, worth from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fathom; in the back there are two stops, worth 10*l.* and 6*l.* per fathom respectively. A winze in the back of the 62 west, opening east and tribute ground, and a stop in the bottom of the same level is valued at from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom. The 50 west is worth 30*l.* per fathom. A stop in the back of the south lode is worth 40*l.* per fathom, and another 12*l.* There are other points looking much the same as for some time past. At Bedford shaft they have completed the necessary alterations, and commenced sinking; there are several important places here which are looking well for an early improvement: 60 tons of lead have realised 18*l.* per ton.

**At GAWTON** the prospects are more encouraging; the stops in the back of the 50 are stated to be worth 30*l.* per fm., and they are now driving a cross-cut south in the 56, to intersect the lode at that point, which is considered to be the south part of the lode in the back of the 56, where the stoping is valued at 12*l.* per fm.—**SORTHRIDGE CONSOLS** continue to look very well in the eastern part of the mine, where they are operating upon a good course of ore, and as the ore is of a rich quality, the coming sampling is likely to be more than they have had for a long time past.

**WHEAL EDWARD** has very much improved during the past few days. In the 90 west they have a large lode, which is producing some excellent stones of ore, and likely to greatly improve. The 80 and 70 west are worth respectively 20*l.* per fathom. There are two stops below the 60, one worth 20*l.*, and the other 16*l.* per fathom. The 50 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. There are several other places looking remarkably well, which together have given the mine a far better appearance than for a long time past.—**WHEAL ARTHUR** has also improved during the past week in the 50 fm. level, east of the boundary, and likely to further improve on getting away from the slide. The middle lode, in the 50 west, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; and the same level, east of the cross-course, is valued at the same price; a rise in the back is worth 16*l.* per fathom for the length. They are now operating on three lodes, the whole of which are productive, and promising very well for further improvement on being opened.

**At EAST CARADON** the counter lode continues to look remarkably well. The 60 east is worth 40*l.* per fathom; and the 40 west, which has slightly risen off, has been suspended for the time, and they are now rising in the back to communicate with the 50 for the purpose of ventilation, and the size is worth full 40*l.* per fathom. The 50 east is worth 60*l.* per fathom. They calculate the shaft will be down 10 fathoms below the 60 by the end of this month. All other places are without any change.—**MARK VALLEY** continues to look remarkably well, the several productive places returning the usual quantities of ore.

**At WHEAL NORRIS** it is reported that they have some very favourable prospects in view. In the 15, north of Carter's shaft, they have cut into a lode which carries some excellent work for tin; and at another shaft, in the 15, they have opened on a lode which is likely to become productive, and they expect that the change of ground has taken place which will prove highly beneficial for future operations, inasmuch as the softness of the ground, being decomposed granite, has hitherto greatly retarded their operations; should this expected change have taken place it will prove a very important feature.

**At WEST SHARP TOR** the 180 cross-cut is progressing through the lode, and although its capels have hitherto been remarkably hard, much interest is felt for the result, as a great discovery is fully expected.—**WHEAL LUDCOTT** has sold 10 tons of silver-lead, at 34*l.* per ton.

**HERODFOOT** represented as looking very encouraging, and the reserves of ore have very much increased. Although the bottom level has not been so productive as desired, they calculate on an improvement in a few fathoms further driving, when they expect to come under some good ore ground gone down in the 127, which is from 55 to 60 fms. in advance. The several productive ends, stops, and winzes are in a good ore lode, which is being taken away at a fair profit.

**WHEAL MOTLE** is stated to be progressing very satisfactorily. The lode in the 20 continues a good and profitable lode, and going down much better, consequently when the next level is opened to that point very considerable returns will be made: 6 tons of tin, besides a small parcel of copper ore, is expected to be returned for the month.

**EAST BUDNICK and MOUNT** is represented to have improved in the 17, and likely to further improve from the general character of the end; it is now stated to be worth full 20*l.* per fathom, leaving good backs.—**At BREA CONSOLS** they are progressing very satisfactorily indeed, and their prospects highly encouraging. They expect to reach the carbons in the 30 by the end of this week. The lode is looking very well at present. They have purchased a steam-whim, which will effect a very great saving when erected. They have sold this month black tin, 4 tons 8 cwt., realising 316*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

**WHEAL SETON**: The new south lode in the 140 west is improved, and worth 5 tons per fm., and east 3 tons. The 140 east, old lode, has slightly fallen off; it is now worth 4 tons per fm.; but an important point is likely to take place here shortly. The 100 west is fully worth 8 tons per fathom. They sampled on Wednesday last (estimated) 350 tons, worth full 1700*l.* according to the present standard.

**EAST CARN BREA**: In the 25 east, on the south lode, the end is 5 ft. wide, and worth from 55*l.* to 60*l.* per fathom. The 40 is driving towards the ore ground gone down from the above level. The 40 west is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom. The cross-cut south is close upon the lode, where they expect a very important discovery. Another correspondent states that a winze is being sunk in the bottom of the 40 about 7 fms. in a lode worth 30*l.* per fathom, and when completed will be down about 6 fathoms west of the above cross-cut, consequently a good lode may be fairly anticipated in the 50 fm. level. They have since cut the lode in the 50, and found it worth 3 tons per fm.

**PROSPER UNITED** continues to maintain the high opinion entertained by the projectors and confirmed by the numerous practical and well qualified agents who at that time ventured such encouraging opinions; and although some time has elapsed and large sums have been expended since the recommencement of the mine, still the prospects are beginning to assume a very interesting position, inasmuch as the clearing up of the old workings and the laying open of some extensive and valuable tin ground, as well as the development of good quality copper ore, which can be taken away at a fair profit, has taken place. What the mine will become when the extensive operations are completed, and it shall be in full working order, is now almost a certainty. It must be gratifying to those interested to see their capital employed in the development of a rich mine, which in all probability would have remained idle but for the enterprising spirit of the present adventurers.

**WHEAL UNY** continues to look well, with several improved places since last noticed.







# THE LLANMORLAIS COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.  
10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.  
The remainder of the capital not to be called up without the consent of a general meeting of shareholders, and then only by instalments of 5s. per share, and at intervals of three months.

**DIRECTORS.**  
A. C. HOWDEN, Esq., Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.  
Col. R. T. BUSH, Esq., York-terrace, Regent-park, N.W.  
Capt. J. D. MACQUEEN, Whitehall-yard, S.W.  
THOS. P. AUSTIN, Esq., 35, Mark-lane, E.C.  
S. W. HOOPER, Esq., Fleet-street, E.C.  
W. C. KIRKHAM, Esq., 15, St. Anne's-square, Manchester.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**BANKERS**—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hailes, Tokenhouse-yard.  
BROKER—F. Everett, Esq., 11, Royal Exchange.

**OFFICIAL AUDITOR**—F. Maynard, Esq., Accountant, 19, Broad-street, Cheapside.  
(Another to be chosen by the shareholders.)  
**SECRETARY**—Mr. Charles Warwick.  
**OFFICES**—25, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

The Llanmorlais Colliery is situated in the parish of Llanrhidian, in the Gower district, in the county of Glamorgan, about half a mile from the Barry River, and nearly opposite Llanelli. South Wales, and contains about 300 acres in extent, and contains the aggregate thickness of 42 ft. 11 in., varying from 4 to 7 ft. 6 in. of highly bituminous coal, and are held on various grants for long periods, subject to an average royalty of 9d. per ton on the coal raised.

The coal of this district is admitted to be of the very best quality for house, gas, smiths, engine, and manufacturing purposes.

A shaft has already been sunk by the present proprietors to the depth of about 200 ft., intersecting two of the seams of coal, one of 6 ft. and the other 4 ft. 9 in. in thickness, the latter having been won since Mr. Rosser made his inspection; these extend about three-quarters of a mile in width, all underlying north in a slanting direction, and are workable to the depth of 700 fms. The present pit is of sufficient size for an outlet of the workings for all the seams, and by making a drift south from the bottom of the shaft for about 200 fms. it would intersect the whole, and lay open workable coal to the extent of 300 to 400 tons per day; every one of the ten seams have been opened from the crop on the surface to a depth of about 20 to 30 yards of old workings, proving beyond a doubt their existence within the before-mentioned limits.

From the two seams now laid open 60 to 70 tons of coal per day can be easily raised, and as soon as the necessary plant and road are completed, which will not occupy more than from two to three months, shipments to that extent can be made. Orders have already been received by the present proprietors from France and Ireland for large quantities, and it is well known that the demand for this description of coal far exceeds the present supply.

The total cost of the coal placed on board the vessels will not exceed 4s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, which is confirmed by the report of Mr. Rosser, the well-known mineral surveyor of Llanelli; the selling price of the same being on an average 7s. 6d., a clear profit of 2s. 6d. per ton remains, which upon a working of only 60 tons a day will yield a profit of 17½ per cent. on the capital now proposed to be paid up; but as the workings will daily increase, 100 tons a day may be shortly relied upon, and the profits increased accordingly.

During the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed for making a railway, connecting this and other important colliery properties with the new floating docks at Swansea; this line is expected to be completed in less than two years, which must add immense value to the Llanmorlais property; and as it is only intended to call up £1 per share for the present, ample provision is made by the reserved capital to enable this company to construct a branch in connection with the intended line, and then to increase their workings in proportion.

The colliery has been purchased of the present proprietors, who have extended a large sum of money in making the necessary discoveries, for the sum of £2500, of which £2500 only are to be paid in cash, and the remainder in paid-up shares of the company.

The directors have made arrangements that, until the shareholders shall have received a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, the expenses of the London offices, including rent and remuneration to the secretary, shall be £100 per annum.

The plans and sections can be seen, and all further information be obtained by application to Mr. WARWICK, at the offices of the company, 25, Bucklebury, London, E.C.  
Application for prospectuses and shares to be made to the bankers or brokers, or at the offices of the company, as above.

## REPORT.

**Llanelli, South Wales, Oct. 14.**—In accordance with your instructions, I have examined the Llanmorlais Colliery, and report as follows: This colliery is situated in the parish of Llanrhidian, in the county of Glamorgan, on the south side of the River Loughor (nearly opposite to Llanelli), which is navigable for vessels of large burthen for several miles above Llanmorlais. The plan furnished will show the position of the pit with reference to the river and shipping places, while the section will show the number and position of the seams of coal, and the new shaft which has already been sunk to intersect one good seam, while the drift going south from the same is nearly into another good seam of coal. The coal of this district is highly bituminous, adapted for house purposes, gas, smiths, stationary engines, and all manufacturing purposes. The Llanmorlais shafts sunk to a proper depth, with slants to the deep, and fitted with the necessary machinery, would shortly become the outlet of a district of coal shown by the blue line on plan. I estimate this district to contain of workable coal 20,000,000 tons, or a quantity equal to a working of 500 tons per day for a period of upwards of 100 years. In the ordinary course of working, the coal of this district may be raised and placed at the pit's mouth as cheaply as in any part of the South Wales district. The proximity of the Llanmorlais property to the River Loughor for shipment gives an advantage in the cost of shipping over the greater number of collieries, and while for many of the collieries of South Wales the cost of transit to the shipping port is from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per ton, with a proper constructed railway from the Llanmorlais Pit to a shipping place on the river, the cost would not be 6d. per ton. During the last Session of Parliament an Act was obtained for making a railway, connecting the district with Swansea; the distance to which would be twelve miles. There is every reason to believe this line will at once be constructed, thus affording the means of supplying the town and immediate neighbourhood of Swansea with coal for house purposes and manufactures. With the Llanmorlais Colliery properly opened, and connected with a proper shipping place on the River Loughor, I estimate that the coal may be worked and placed on board vessels at a cost of from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per ton. Any further information you may desire I shall be happy to furnish.

WILLIAM ROSSER,

Mem. Inst. Mining Engineers, and Assoc. Inst. Civil Engineers.

# THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established and registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed.

Capital £160,000, in 40,000 shares of £4 each.

Deposit on application, £100 per share. First call on allotment, £10s. per share.

More than one-half of the shares are already subscribed for.

From the easy and satisfactory mode in which the payment of the purchase money for the estate and property has been arranged, it is anticipated that of the proposed capital only the deposit and first call will be required.

## DIRECTORS.

CHARLES CAPPER, Esq., 9, Mincing-lane.  
JOSEPH FRY, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street.  
SAMUEL GURNE, Esq., M.P., 66, Lombard-street.  
JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Kirkcaldy Hall Works, near Wigan. [shire.  
FREDERICK LEVICK, Esq., Cwm Celyn and Bialina Ironworks, Newport, Monmouthshire.  
EDMUND PELL, Esq., Baili-ale, Lombard-street.  
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

**BANKERS**—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Young, Jones, and Vallings, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; Charles Morgan, Esq., Old Jewry Chambers.

**DIRECTING MANAGERS**—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

**BROKERS**—Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street.  
**SECRETARY** (pro tem.)—Mr. N. M. Maxwell.

**OFFICES** (pro tem.)—4, ALHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET.

The object of the proposed company is to purchase and bring into more extensive and profitable working the celebrated hematite iron ore mines of Glamorganshire, situated at Mwyndy, having direct railway communication with the iron mining districts of South Wales, and with the docks and shipping port of Cardiff, from which they are only 11 miles distant.

The property is freehold. It consists of 159 a. 2 s. 2 p. of land, abounding in the richest and most largely developed deposit of brown hematite iron ore known. In respect to geological formation, it rests upon the edge of the great Glamorganshire coal fields, and possesses within itself limestone of the best possible kind for the making of pig-iron.

The Mwyndy Hematite Mines, late the property of Mr. Nash Vaughan, have for the last five years been worked for the raising of iron ore. During that period experience has shown that, to render them as largely remunerative as they may be made, blast furnaces should be erected, so as to make available the large quantity of valuable ore which now has to be separated from the bulk of that sent away, and which in consequence, so long as it is unused, falls as an extra charge in the price of raising upon the ore sold.

Many thousands tons of this ore having been already banked, are immediately available for furnace purposes, the only difference between the first and second quality being that the ore known as "seconds" contains a somewhat larger admixture of refuse matter.

By a recent survey, made in June last, and addressed to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, by a mineral agent recommended by that firm, the yield of ore from present demonstrations is put at the gross quantity of 1,440,000 tons, and the assumed value, after allowing 5s. per ton as the cost of working, at £360,000, without taking into account any value for the limestone, or the increased profit from converting a quantity of the ore into pig-iron (see Dennis's report, &c.).

The Ely Valley Railway, having a special branch to Mwyndy, recently purchased by the Great Western, runs through the estate and connects it, by the broad gauge, with the South Wales Railway at Llantrisant.

But in addition to the broad gauge already in operation, the Llantrisant branch of the Taft Vale Railway will, upon its completion, provide a narrow gauge line running into the company's works, thus securing for them both a broad and narrow gauge railway communication with the ironworks of South Wales, as well as with the chief shipping ports of the district.

This line, when completed, will give, in co-operation with the Mid-Western, a short narrow gauge run into Staffordshire, from whence a large trade may be confidently anticipated, but which the break of gauge and long and expensive route by Gloucester has hitherto almost entirely prevented.

The Mwyndy hematite is in extensive use, and has been thoroughly tested. From practical yields tried by furnace workings, the percentage of metallic iron varies from 45 to 50 per cent. The chemical analysis shows a much higher percentage. (See analyses, letters, &c.).

The present face of open work shows a thickness of upwards of 30 ft. in solid ore; whilst in two other portions of the estate, where sinkings have been made, bodies of massive ore 22 ft. 6 in. and 18 ft. respectively have been sunk through, without arriving at their full thickness, which may be equal, if not greater, than the face exposed.

The present rate of yield may be taken at about 60,000 tons per annum, which is readily sold to some of the first firms in South Wales.

Coal for smelting can be delivered on the spot at from 6s. to 8s. per ton. Limestone is found on the property, and can be delivered to the furnaces in any quantity at less than 1s. per ton.

The cost of the ore loaded into trucks is estimated at 4s. 6d. per ton. (See Dennis's report, &c.).

The selling price may be taken at 10s. per ton.

The net annual profits upon a moderate working of the hematite ore alone—say, 60,000 tons supplied to the public, and the same quantity taken for the furnaces—are estimated at £20,000, which is equal to a profit of 25 per cent. on a capital of £80,000. But in addition to this there will be the profit accruing upon the manufacture of 150,000 tons of pig-iron, estimated, at the present low price of pig-iron, at 5s. per ton only.

Reference is confidently made to the reports of ironmasters, engineers, &c., annexed to the prospectus, in confirmation of the above statements and calculations. They show that the undertaking has every requisite of success, in an almost inexhaustible quantity of mineral produce of very superior quality, which can be got at a low rate, in a constant and regular demand for the ore raised or the iron made, as well as in unsurpassed facilities for cheaply distributing either to their various markets throughout the kingdom.

The fixed and working plant, including roadways, steam-engines, rails, trucks, shafts, headings, other openings, &c., is put at £25,000. The cost of erecting three furnaces, with steam-power, &c., complete, should not exceed at the present time £10,000, which, with £15,000 for working and floating capital in hand, it is confidently anticipated will ensure an output of 400 tons of ore per day, besides 500 tons of pig-iron per week, of the very highest order of quality.

One great feature in respect to this property is, that no royalties are payable either for lime or iron ore, the royalties for the ore having been set by authorities of the highest eminence at from 2s. to 3s. per ton, at which rate the works could be readily let, if desirable.

A provisional contract for the purchase of the property has been entered into with the present owners upon the following terms, viz.:—  
The estate, property, working plant, &c., the extraordinary and unusual value of which may be best judged of by the accompanying documents, are taken at £125,000.

Of the amount of purchase-money £50,000 is to remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, to be paid off by yearly instalments of £5000 each, or earlier if preferred. This, it is expected, the profitable working will provide for, and thus enable the further calls of 30s. per share on 40,000 shares, amounting to £60,000, to remain in reserve.

Thus, if the present expectations are realised, a capital of £100,000 will amply suffice to secure a large rate of interest, in addition to paying off, during the same period, the whole mortgage debt out of profits, which will leave the property chargeable for future years with a capital of £100,000 only, when the rate of interest will be proportionately increased.

More than half the shares having been subscribed for, no applications for shares will be received after the 29th inst.

Applications for the remaining shares, addressed in the annexed form, to the directors, may be sent to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 4, Alhallows-chambers, Lombard-street, E.C.; to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C.; or to Messrs. HILL, FAWCETT, and HILL, 29, Threadneedle-street; but no application will be considered unless a deposit of £1 for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the bankers of the company. This sum will be applied towards the payment of the balance due on the first call of £1 10s. per share, or returned in full in the event of no allotment being made.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into the bankers of the company £ being 20s. per share deposit on shares of £4 each in the said company, which, or any less number you may grant, I hereby agree to accept, subject to the Articles of Association, and to pay the call of £1 10s. per share on allotment. I further authorise you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders, for the number of shares which may be allotted to me; and I promise to pay all calls thereon that may be hereafter made, in such manner, and at such time, as you may direct.

Dated this day of 186 .

Name in full . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
Date . . . . .  
Profession or occupation . . . . .

Received the day of 186 , on account of the directors of the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company (Limited), from the sum of £ being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, on an application for an allotment of shares in the undertaking. . . . .

# THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES must be made on or before the 29th inst., as upon that day the LIST WILL BE DEFINITELY CLOSED.

By order, N. W. MAXWELL, Secretary.

# CORSICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.

£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment.

The liability of the shareholder is limited to the amount of the shares he holds in the company.

## DIRECTORS.

R. E. DAVIDSON, Esq., Merchant, 6, Crosby-square.  
H. T. BALFOUR, Esq., (firm of H. Balfour and Co.), Durlie Foundry, Leven, Fife.  
Capt. W. JESSE, J.P., Ingatestone, Essex.  
(With power to add to their number.)  
**BANKERS**—George Anderson, Esq., Lothbury.  
**SOLICITOR**—George Brady, Esq., 5, Mitre-court, Temple.  
**STANDING COUNSEL**—A. N. Plintoff, Esq., 5, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
**AGENTS IN LONDON AND CORSICA**—Messrs. Jesse Brothers.

**OFFICES**—2, GREAT ST. HELENS.

No English capital has been invested with more favourable results than that embarked in gas works on the continent of Europe, more especially when those works have been under scientific and judicious management. The dividends paid by many of these companies will justify this remark. In the case of the Corsican Gas Company, the dividend for the last year amounted to 19½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

The object of the Corsican and Mediterranean Gas Company (Limited) is to supply the two chief towns of the island of Corsica—viz., Bastia and Ajaccio, with this indispensable and almost universally required article of lighting; and concessions (exclusive privilege) have been obtained for the company under the corporate seals of the municipalities of these towns, the duration of such concessions being for 50 years.

Bastia contains a population of nearly 20,000 souls, and is rapidly on the increase. This town, which will bear comparison with some of the best in Italy, and is much superior to a great number of departmental chief towns in France already lighted with gas, stands for the most part on an acclivity: the houses, which in the principal streets are five and six stories in height, are inhabited on the flat principle, as in Edinburgh, and Victoria-street, Westminster, in which each family occupies a story, with a staircase common to all; they are, therefore, calculated for an economical consumption of gas. The town is likewise extending itself along the coast, several new and wide streets having recently been laid out, on the site of which houses are now being erected. The trade is principally with Leghorn, Genoa, Elba, Naples, Marseilles, and Messina, and the neighbouring island of Sardinia. Steam-boats ply between Bastia and Marseilles, and between the former town and Leghorn, distant six hours, twice a week; and when the railway to Nice is completed there will also be steam communication with that port. The French Government have, in the last session, authorised a large expenditure for the construction of a new harbour at Bastia, which must greatly increase the trade of the place. The public buildings are numerous, and from 4000 to 5000 troops are generally quartered in the town, the barracks for which are necessarily large.

The price stipulated to be paid for the street lamps is at the rate of 8s. 11½d. for 1000 cubic feet of gas consumed. The price of gas to be consumed in the public offices and municipal buildings is at the rate of 11s. 3d., and that for the general public at 13s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.

The cost of coal delivered in Corsica will be about from 12s. to 14s. above that of coal in London—say, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. dearer on each 1000 cubic feet of gas; and as the price of gas under these concessions is guaranteed at from three to four times the price obtained in London, it follows that the dividend cited below will be within that which will actually be paid. The coke can be sold to a smelting work immediately adjoining the company's premises.

The terms of the concession were negotiated with the personal co-operation of Mr. George Anderson, gas engineer, who visited Corsica on two occasions for that purpose. They are in his opinion very favourable as to price, the clauses for the protection of the company's interest being also of a just and liberal character, and calculated to prevent litigation.

The concession also provides that the street lamps shall not be further apart than 88 yards; that all payments for gas consumed shall be made monthly; that a deposit may be demanded before gas is supplied; and that the company shall have a power of entry on premises to examine and remove meters and fittings, and to cut off the supply of gas; the registration of the meter is made *prima facie* evidence in the courts of law, and other very important privileges are conceded.

The municipality of Bastia have authorised the lighting by the company of 165 street lamps, which will be erected at the expense of the Corporation, and the number subsequently increased as the exigencies of the town may require, also at the expense of the city authorities.

The second town, Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, has a population of about 16,000 souls; it is the seat of the Prefecture, and contains many handsome public buildings, large barracks, and Government seminaries. Trade is more limited here than at Bastia, but there is a magnificent and safe harbour; and as the town is extending itself, which has been more especially the case since the late visit of the Emperor of the French, who has authorised the construction of a large pier, wharves, and a dockyard, business will necessarily increase. There is steam communication with Marseilles and the neighbouring island of Sardinia twice a week.

The terms of the concession are of the same favourable character for Ajaccio as for Bastia; in fact, the prices are a trifle higher, and will remain so until such time as the consumption of gas shall be equal in quantity to that of Bastia.

The required caution money has been deposited, and the ground for the works at Bastia purchased. A grant of land for the works at Ajaccio has been made to the concessionaire by the municipality of that town.

The company's engineer estimates the profits of the undertaking at from 12 to 15 per cent., and he is prepared to receive two-thirds of the payment for his professional services in paid-up shares of the company.

An arrangement has been made with the concessionaire, whereby his rights are secured to the company on fair and reasonable terms.

Applications for shares are to be made to the directors, at the office of the company.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Corsican and Mediterranean Gas Company (Limited).  
GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares in this company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same (or any less number that may be allotted to me), subject to the provisions and clauses contained in the Articles of Association of the company. I enclose £ being the deposit of £1 per share to be paid on application for the above number of shares.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Applicants for shares can also pay the amount of their deposits to the account of the company at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, who will give a receipt for the same:—  
Received from . . . . . on account of the Corsican and Mediterranean Gas Company (Limited) the sum of £ . . . . . being the deposit made in accordance with the above application for an allotment of shares, . . . . .

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE CRANE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Matthews v. Michell and Others, dated the 30th day of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 27th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon,

10 (908th) SHARES of the defendant Richard Michell.  
10 (908th) SHARES of the defendant William Michell.  
10 (908th) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Michell; and  
5 (908th) SHARES of the defendant John Pengelly Endean,  
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro  
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 19, 1861.

## COLLIERY PLANT, &c.

NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.

MR. THOS. W. FARLER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, upon the premises, on Monday, November 25, 1861, all the VALUABLE COLLIERY PLANT, ENGINE, and MATERIALS now standing at the above colliery, comprising—ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter. THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft., hemispherical ends, ½ in. B.B. plates, with furnaces and gear complete.

FORCING PUMP COMPLETE, 19½ in. diameter; about 35 fms. LIFTING PUMPS complete, 14½ in. diameter; about 50 fms. EXCELLENT HAND PUMPS complete, different sizes; CAPITAL T BOBS, HAMMERED SCRAP PUMPING CRANKS, hammered scrap pump straps, double straps and tail joints, lifting screws, pit chains, 80 fms. (nearly new); 10½ in. capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, large capstan blocks, lifting jack, wrought-iron cistern, press drill, braces and bits, contents of smith's shop, new iron, buckets, clacks, tram plates, sinkers' tools, plank, broad and narrow wheel wagons, carts, timber carriage, useful horse, pony and phaeton, harness, weighing machines, &c. Sale to commence at Eleven precisely.

Catalogues may be had by application to the auctioneer, at the colliery; or of Mr. J. L. LAYARD, lithographer and printer, Broad-street Hall, Bristol.

N.B.—Persons intending to attend this sale are requested to observe that the time of commencement is altered from Twelve to Eleven o'clock precisely.  
Nailsea and Yatton, Nov. 13, 1861.

## TREVOL MINE, NEAR CAMBORNE.

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF VERY SUPERIOR MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. RICHARD GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at TREVOL MINE, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that VALUABLE and superior lot of MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, consisting of—ONE 60 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 22 tons BOILERS, ONE 20 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, and 7 tons BOILER, with powerful CRUSHER attached.

2 large balance bobs, and fend-off bob.  
10 arm capstan.  
1 4 arm ditto.  
1 5 ft. shears.  
180 fms. 15 in. capstan rope, nearly new.  
60 fms. ¾ in. capstan chain.  
15 in. 15 in. pamps.  
18 in. 14 in. ditto.  
12 in. 11 in. ditto.  
17 in. 7 in. ditto.  
1 16 in. H. piece.  
1 12 in. H. piece.  
1 9 in. H. piece.  
1 16 in. 4 ft. dooppiece.  
3 14 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 14 in. 3 ft. ditto.  
1 10 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 8 in. 3 ft. ditto.  
1 7 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 14 in. 12 ft. working barrels.  
1 13 in. 12 ft. ditto.  
1 10 in. 12 ft. ditto.  
1 6 ft. 12 in. ditto.  
1 6 ft. 13 in. ditto.  
1 16 in. 6 ft. flat bottom windbore.  
1 14 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 13 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 12 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 10 in. 9 ft. ditto.  
1 8 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
1 7 in. 6 ft. ditto.  
2 15 in. 10 ft. sinking windbores.  
1 10 in. 9 ft. ditto.  
1 16 in. 3 ft. matching piece.  
1 15 in. 3 ft. ditto.  
1 15 in. 1 ft. ditto.  
1 10 in. 1 ft. ditto.  
1 8 in. 4 ft. ditto.  
1 15 in. 11 ft. 6 in. plunger pole.  
1 14 in. 11 ft. 6 in. ditto.  
1 18 in. 12 ft. ditto.  
1 15 ft. stuffing box and gland.  
1 14 in. ditto.  
7 rod pulleys, 2 pair fagotted caps.  
1 pair 7 in. fagotted rod plates.  
8 pair 6 in. ditto.

8 pair rolled fagotted rod plates.  
Several pieces of pitch pine and memel rods, from 9 to 14 in. square.  
Several tons of iron bucket rods, from 1½ to 3 in.  
1 pair 17 in. fagotted yokes.  
1 good winch, 2 pair travellers.  
Large quantity of staples and glands.  
14, 13, 10, & 8 in. fagotted valve plates.  
14, 13, 10, & 8 in. bucket prongs and forms.  
2 tons rod pins, pump and door rings.  
Spanners of every description and size.  
Large leading block, calculated to lift 30 tons.  
Lot of 2 3 ft. 6 in. whim pulleys.  
Lot of 2 ft. 4 in. ditto.  
Lot of 2 ft. 3 in. horizontal rod pulleys.  
3 shaft tackles and pulleys complete.  
Set of shaft rolls.  
Several tons of 9-16 and 7-16 in. steam whim chain.  
Lot of horse whim chain.  
Steam and horse whim kibbles.  
Lot of wine kibbles, 150 fms. iron stave ladders, 140 fms. various sized ladders.  
1 45 in. smith's bellows.  
1 34 in. ditto.  
2 anvils, vice and screw stocks, plates and taps, large mandril, smiths and miners' tools.  
A quantity of new and old iron.  
A large quantity of timber and miners' chests.  
3 tram wagons, 70 fms. tramroad iron.  
Large dressing and other sheds, picking tables, &c.  
Washing hutches, jiggling hutches and sieves.  
Wheel and handbarrows, shovels and shovel hits.  
Scale beams and weights, a quantity of bricks.  
Old brass sheet lead, together with a lot of old and new timber.  
Account-house furniture, &c.

The auctioneer would beg to remark that a better lot of machinery and materials was never offered for sale by public auction.

Refreshments on the table at Ten o'clock, and the sale to commence precisely at Eleven o'clock.

Truro, November 14, 1861.

RICHARD GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

# MINING PLANT, STEAM ENGINES, AND MACHINERY OF THE CAWDORE LEAD MINE, MATLOCK.



MERSEY DOCK ESTATE, BIRKENHEAD.  
LANDING STAGE IN THE LOW WATER BASIN.

**TO CONTRACTORS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c.**—The MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake to CONSTRUCT, FIX IN PLACE, and COMPLETE, ready for public use, a NEW FLOATING LANDING STAGE, for the recess in and alongside the SOUTH WALL of the new LOW WATER BASIN.

The contracts will comprise 65 floating pontoons, more or less, of the very best boiler work, in lengths varying from 35 ft. 6 in. to 48 ft. 6 in., and weighing, if the number remains unaltered, 600 tons or thereabouts; four main and other keelsons, or hollow rectangular beams, the longest 1038 ft. in length, from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, and 2 ft. in width, the gross weight of which will be 960 tons or thereabouts; four other hollow beams of wrought-iron, forming the girders to two bridges connecting the stage with the quay, and weighing, with the rolled joists, about 211 tons, 63 tons, more or less, of cast-iron, and about 62 tons of smiths' work in saddles, straps, bolts, spikes, chains, &c., together with about 43,000 cubic feet of timber in deck beams, decks, &c., wrought, fixed in place, and painted.

A specification of the works and conditions of contract, with duplicate schedules of quantities for the parties to tender upon, together with an atlas of detailed drawings, will be supplied, upon the payment of seven guineas, to any party making application for the same, at the office of the dock secretary, Revenue-buildings, Liverpool, between the hours of Ten and Four, on and after Monday, the 4th day of November next, and any further information that may be required can be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN B. HARTLEY, Engineer to the Mersey Dock Board, at his office, Dock-yard, Coburg Dock.

Sealed tenders for the above works, on the duplicate schedule of quantities which accompanies each specification, are to be delivered at the secretary's office in sealed covers, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Dock Works, and marked on the outside "Tender for Landing Stage," on or before Saturday, the 30th day of November next, at Ten o'clock A.M., after which hour, on that day, no tender will be received. Parties, or their agents, to be in attendance, on that day, at Eleven o'clock. Each tender must contain a sealed letter, with the names of two responsible parties who are willing to become bound jointly and severally with the parties tendering for the contract, in the sum of £10,000, for the due performance thereof.

The board will not be bound to accept the lowest, or any of the tenders.  
Dock Office, Liverpool, Oct. 23, 1861. By order, DANIEL MASON, Secy.

**TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS, STONE MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.**  
VALUABLE GRANITE QUARRIES, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856 AND 1857, and of the LIVERPOOL AND Pwllheli Granite Company (LIMITED).**—The Official Liquidator is PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE (subject to conditions of sale) of all the ESTATE and INTEREST of the LIVERPOOL AND Pwllheli Granite Company (LIMITED), of and in all that TRACT of LAND and all those GRANITE ROCKS and QUARRIES known as the GIMBLET ROCK, situated at the entrance of the harbour at Pwllheli, in the county of Carnarvon, with the wharf or shipping place, sheds, and buildings there erected, and all and singular the CRANES, WAGONS, RAILS, PLANT, and TACKLE in and about the said quarries and premises.

On having a surrender of the existing lease, the Right Hon. the Lord Newborough, the owner in fee, will grant a lease to an approved purchaser for a term of 21 years, at a minimum fixed rent of £40 per annum, redeemable by a royalty of 2d. per ton of stone made merchantable in any year when such royalty shall amount to a sum exceeding £40. The winding up of the Liverpool and Pwllheli Granite Company was rendered necessary by a mismanagement arising between two classes of shareholders. The granite is of superior quality. Vessels can come alongside the quays, and be laden without any land-carriage. Freight is low, labour is cheap, and the demand abundant.

Copies of the conditions of sale may be had on application to undersigned solicitors to the official liquidator.

Every tender is to be lodged with GEORGE MORGAN, Esq., of 10, Cook-street, Liverpool, the official liquidator of the said company, on or before the 4th day of December next, and must be accompanied by a payment of £10 per cent. on the amount tendered. The purchase must be approved by the Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Liverpool district.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. POWELL and POWELL, solicitors, Carnarvon; Messrs. TOWNSEND and JACKSON, solicitors, Liverpool; to Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY, and BARDWELL, solicitors, Liverpool; or to JOHN and HENRY GREGORY, 3, York-buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool, solicitors to the official liquidator.

**COAL BEDS.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, for 21 years, from the 25th of March, 1862, the VERY EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES called the SHEFFIELD COLLIERIES, within the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, for many years carried on and known by the names of the SOAP HOUSE COLLIERY, the CASTLE COLLIERY, and the MANOR COLLIERY. Also, the COAL WORKINGS, wrought by outcrop, UNDER LANDS at BIRLEY VALE, in the parish of Handsworth, about three miles from the town of Sheffield.**

The Silketone and the Park Gate beds of coal have been worked at these collieries by the Sheffield Coal Company, whose lease will expire on the 25th day of March, 1862.

There is yet unworked in the parish of Sheffield—

Of the Silketone bed, upwards of ..... 800 acres, 6 ft. 0 in. thick.

Of the Park Gate bed, upwards of ..... 400 acres, 5 ft. 3 in. thick.

And in the parish of Handsworth—

Of the Silketone bed, upwards of ..... 300 acres, 6 ft. 0 in. thick.

Of the Park Gate bed, upwards of ..... 200 acres, 5 ft. 3 in. thick.

The beds in the parish of Sheffield are under the lands of the Duke of Norfolk, and those in the parish of Handsworth are under lands not the property of His Grace. In each case the coal field is quite entire.

The coal from the collieries in the parish of Sheffield is conveyed to the depot contiguous to the town by means of tram and railway, made through the Duke of Norfolk's estate. The Birley Vale branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway was constructed by that company a few years ago into the coal field in the parish of Handsworth, now proposed to be let.

The Silketone coal in London and in the provincial towns is classed amongst the best house fire coal, and the Park Gate coal is used very extensively for domestic purposes, and likewise for domestic use. Coke from these coals is made in great quantities.

The increasing trade of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, and the nearness of the collieries to that town, the facilities afforded by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the Great Northern, and the Midland Railways, and the fact of the coal fields being entire, and wholly the property of the Duke of Norfolk, give to these collieries advantages which few possess.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. MARCUS SMITH, at the Norfolk Estate Office, Sheffield; or to Messrs. FEW and CO., solicitors, Covent-garden, London.

November 13, 1861.

**TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, the FENCE COLLIERY, at the Woodhouse Mill Station, on the Midland Railway.**

The shafts are sunk down to, and are working, the "High Hazle" seam of coal, and the colliery is at the present time capable of producing from 150 to 200 tons a day.

The colliery is very favourable situated, in close proximity to the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Sheffield, and the manufacturing districts adjoining.

The celebrated thick, or "Barnsley" seam of Yorkshire exists under this property at a moderate depth, and a very favourable opportunity presents itself for the establishment of a colliery upon this seam at a comparatively small outlay.

The whole of the plant, machinery, and cottages, &c., may be taken too.

Further particulars may be obtained from, and offers will be received by, Messrs. RYLAND and MARTINEAU, solicitors, Birmingham; or Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFF COCK, Derby, civil and mining engineers.

**TRACTION ENGINES FOR STEEP INCLINES.**

It is proposed to form a limited company, with a capital of £7000, in 70 shares of £100, for the purpose of bringing into use the protected invention of Mr. John Marshall, &c., by means of which engines can be constructed for the conveyance of from 10 to 50 tons, according to size and weight of engine, on ordinary roads having an inclination as steep as 1 in 10. Specifications, with formula, on application to L. C. HERTSLET, Esq., 448 West Strand, London.

**BELL BROTHERS** beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PAOR DEVILLE'S METHOD OF PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

**HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, &c.**—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED WITH RUBBER at 45 per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

**TO ADVENTURERS IN FOREIGN MINES.—Mr. HARRY THOMAS VERRAN, of PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, who has had considerable experience (under the tuition of his father, and in connection with many other experienced Mining Engineers) is ready to UNDERTAKE the EXAMINATION and REPORTING upon MINERAL PROPERTIES in Newfoundland, the United States, or any other country, where his services may prove useful to capitalists. The greatest confidence may be placed in Mr. VERRAN, who will use his best judgment in giving reliable information to those who may repose confidence in him.**

**LEICESTER AND CO.** (late Leicester, Brache, and Tague), CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES ON ELIGIBLE TERMS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO. OFFER TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

**ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL, LONDON, S. W.**

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds ..... £500,000

Subscribed capital ..... 447,180

Paid-up capital ..... 137,000

Annual income from life premiums, upwards of ..... 220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. Dr. Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary, C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secy.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**  
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.  
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM**  
HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS,  
ON SALE OR HIRE,  
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MANSBRO.

**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS**  
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

**THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.  
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK  
FOR SALE OR HIRE.  
LONDON OFFICES.—No. 1, MOORGATE.

**JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.**  
WAREHOUSE.—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S. E.  
THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES FOR GAS, WATER, &c. LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES, HOMOGENEOUS TUBES FOR BOILERS, &c. GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED TUBES, SCREWING TACKLE, STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF FITTINGS.

**JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING OF EVERY SORT OF CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

**LLOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS.  
IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.  
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED.  
GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c.

**SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and CO., 12, Haymarket, London.**

**CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MURPHY and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.**

**CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL** supplied to order by ROBERT MURPHY and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.  
Address to the Works, Coleford.

**PATENT MOVABLE FIRE BAR COMPANY (LIMITED), DIRECTORS.**  
SAML. H. BLACKWELL, Esq., Ironmaster, Dudley.  
SAML. THORNTON, Esq., Ironmaster, Birmingham.  
JONATHAN GRINDROD, Esq., C.E., Liverpool.  
JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Engineer, Lilleshall.  
OFFICES.—16, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

**WRIGHT'S PATENT BARS FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS, PUDDLING AND OTHER FURNACES.**  
The proprietors have great pleasure in recommending the above as the simplest and best arrangement in use. The bars have already been adopted by some of the leading firms in the Midland Iron District, in various channel and ocean-going steamers, and the large breweries in Burton, and have, in every case, given great satisfaction.

For prices charged, apply at the company's office, Liverpool.

AGENTS WANTED; also, TENDERS from ironfounders for CASTING THE BARS.

**ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INVENTORS.—**  
The determined hostility evinced in certain influential quarters towards patent property, and the strenuous efforts which will probably be made during the next Session of Parliament to alter the Laws Relating to Patents, have rendered it desirable that an Association of Inventors, and of those interested in the working of patents, should immediately be organised.  
Gentlemen willing to assist in forming the Association are requested to communicate at once with  
H. MARSDEN LATHAM, Hon. Secy.  
71, Fleet-street, London.

**TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.**

**MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT THE HAIR AND ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES FROM SMALL COAL at a COST OF TWOPENCE PER TON.**  
For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FAY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. JOS. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

**CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING THE SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.**  
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.  
Application to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.**  
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—  
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.]  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER and ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is a simple and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.**

**MINERS' DIALS, LEVELS, ANEMOMETERS, PIT BAROMETERS, &c.**  
DIALS WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.  
APPOINTED MAKER OF HEDLEY'S DIAL.  
BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 4 in., £2 10s.; 6 in., £3 3s.; and 12 in., £4 4s.  
JOHN DAVIS, DERBY, MANUFACTURER OF MINING INSTRUMENTS.  
Price list on application.

**AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.**  
Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by these vessels.  
Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.  
STAR OF INDIA ..... BUCHAN ..... 1697 ..... 5000 ..... Dec. 20.  
TELEGRAPH ..... SULLY ..... 1118 ..... 3350 ..... Jan. 20.

The magnificent packet ship, *Star of India*, is quite new, having only made one voyage from St. John's to Liverpool, on which occasion she proved herself to be a very fast and comfortable ship. She was built by Messrs. Wright, the well-known builders of the *White Star*, *Morning Light*, and other famous clippers, the former of which has made the passage to Melbourne in 69, 70, and 71 days, and she combines most of the improvements required in first-class passenger ships. Her saloons are roomy and handsomely furnished, bedding, linen, and all necessities being found in this class. Her accommodations for second cabin, intermediate and steerage passengers are very superior.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLEY and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 135, Parliament-street; or SKYMON, FRASER, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.  
Willcox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS AND VALUERS OF MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging 4½ per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers the Union Bank of Australia.**

## BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAYSTOCK.

**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO.** have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

**INCORUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S**  
PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY to the METAL, with GREAT SAVING IN FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY to ACCIDENT FROM EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, India Store Department, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers, builders, railway companies, and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.  
Aberdeen, Mr. James F. Wood. Leeds, Mr. J. C. P. Westwood.  
Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. S. G. Fielden. Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Pochin.  
Belfast, Mr. W. T. Maier, C.E. Liverpool, Mr. J. McNamee.  
Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon. Manchester, Messrs. Morris and Sutton.  
Chester, Mr. W. A. Rowland. Princess Chambers.  
Devonport, Mr. Cornelius Boulds. Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes.  
Dublin, Mr. Wm. Fith. Oldbury, Mr. C. Tonge, Chemist.  
Frome, Mr. W. B. Harvey, Chemist. Southampton, Mr. Joseph Clark.  
Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie. Southsea, Mr. T. Cheesman.  
Hartlepool, Mr. W. T. Cheesman, West. Tralee, Mr. H. Henner.  
Hull, Messrs. A. L. Fleming and Co. Wexford, Mr. Thomas Waring.

FOREIGN.  
Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor, Engineers.  
Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter, Engineer, Nicolaev.

**INCORUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS.—FIRTH'S**  
ENGINEERS' FRIEND, or BOILER COMPOSITION, is the BEST and CHEAPEST PREPARATION ever introduced for REMOVING and PREVENTING INCORUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS. By its use chipping, and the consequent wear and tear, is abolished, and a SAVING OF FUEL EFFECTED of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT.  
LONDON AGENT.—Mr. SEPTIMUS ROBINSON, 32, FENCHURCH STREET.  
AGENT IN CORNWALL.—Mr. THOS. FOSS, CAMBORNE.  
LEEDS.—Mr. J. P. C. WESTWOOD, BEESTON HILL.  
A list of testimonials forwarded on application.

**PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS,**  
doing away with the objectionable break rack. CAN BE APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. (Models can be seen at No. 1, Moorgate, London, E.C.; and the breaks in action at the Works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Feterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Railway, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station; Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.)

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE**  
MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a Thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.  
Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

**DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO., NANCEKUKU POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.**  
This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is especially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for practice. They would therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

**WIRE-ROPE TESTING.**  
**PUBLIC TEST OF A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO'S PATENT**  
WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.  
[From the Daily Post of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. DUCRET, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.  
Circumference and breaking strain.

2 1/4 tons	2 1/2 tons	3 tons	3 1/2 tons	3 3/4 tons	4 tons	4 1/2 tons
10 1/2 tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32 1/2 tons	45 1/2 tons

N.B.—The 2 1/4, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size, Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-ropes for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	8 tons 16 cwts.
2 1/4	11 " 14 "	7 tons 15 cwts.	—
2 1/2	16 " 10 "	—	18 " 5 "
3	22 " 8 "	16 " 10 "	—
3 1/2	23 " 10 "	18 " 15 "	—
4	29 " 10 "	—	26 " 10 "
4 1/2	37 " 15 "	—	—

N.B.—The 2, 3 1/2, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. McDonald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

**PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.**—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT IMPOSSIBILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 50 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 144, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

**GAS AGAIN.—**Another fearful fire, at No. 5, Richard-street, Limehouse-fields, caused by an escape of gas. This could not have occurred had one of HUGHES'S PATENT SAFETY ATLAS INDICATING CHANDELIERS been used. All persons having gas fitted should, therefore, have the IMPROVED ATLAS CHANDELIERS FIXED. Kept in stock by all gas-fitters. Drawings free by post, and a large stock always ready for the trade and merchants at the Atlas Works, No. 96, Hatten-garden. R. H. HUGHES.

**THE PARAFFIN, OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY GAUGE,** made for the Asphalton Company (Limited), ENABLES CONSUMERS to AVOID PURCHASING PARAFFIN OR MINERAL OIL of an EXPLOSIVE or DANGEROUS KIND. Price, with a tin oil holder, 1s. 6d. each; forwarded by post on receipt of 18 stamps.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FIRE-PROOF SAFES.**—The Directors of a Provincial Insurance Company having recently amalgamated with a London office, have no further use for a number of wrought-iron fire-proof safes and deed chests, now lying at their chief and branch offices. They were all made to order in November, 1860; are WARRANTED FIRE and BUGGLAR-PROOF, and through quite equal to new, will be sold for about HALF THEIR COST. The manager will send on application a description of the various sizes, internal fittings, and present price of each safe; and to remove the obvious doubt felt in buying an article unseen, it is requested that intending purchasers will, in no instance, remit the money until the safe is received. They will be sent carriage paid, and if not found in all respects perfect, may be returned.—Address, the Manager, Insurance Office, 47, Bath-row, Birmingham.

**ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.**—Messrs. MITCHELL and RICKARD beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have REMOVED from Wynning's Alley to No. 29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, where the business will be conducted as usual in all classes of mineralogical, agricultural, and commercial assays and analyses, at moderate fees. Special instruction to gentlemen desirous of acquainting themselves with expeditious methods of ascertaining the value of ores, manures, manufactured and colonial products &c., without having recourse to professional assistance.

**A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.**  
**TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK** for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted 15 years to the study and Treatment of Nervous Diseases, and of 30 years, and his long experience, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope from the author's residence 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock.	2 6 8.	5 5 4.	..	12 8 6.	0 1 6—Sept. 1861
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just.	20 10 0.	20 0 0.	..	34 5 0.	0 1 6—Sept. 1861
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just.	15 0 0.	21 0 0.	..	44 5 0.	0 1 6—Sept. 1861
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan.	15 0 0.	21 0 0.	..	269 10 0.	0 2 0—Feb. 1860
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just.	3 10 0.	13 0 0.	..	0 19 6.	0 2 0—Sept. 1860
200	Carn Cwm Bryn (tin), Cardiganshire.	3 0 0.	3 0 0.	..	0 0 0.	0 4 0—April, 1861
50000	Connores (copper, sulphur), L. E. 11.	1 0 0.	3 1 0.	..	0 0 0.	0 0 0—July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan.	17 5 0.	20 3 0.	..	0 13 0.	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
12000	Copper Mines of England.	25 0 0.	25 0 0.	..	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
350000	Doitto ditto (stock).	100 0 0.	24 0 0.	..	1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer.	8 0 0.	26 0 0.	..	5 18 0.	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
467	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire.	7 10 0.	21 0 0.	..	6 3 0.	0 15 0—Oct. 1861
128	Cwmwath (lead), Cardiganshire.	60 0 0.	290 0 0.	..	321 10 0.	4 0 0—Oct. 1861
380	Dewerment Mines (all-lead), Devon.	300 0 0.	180 0 0.	..	142 0 0.	5 0 0—June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock (S.E.).	1 0 0.	375 0 0.	..	774 0 0.	7 0 0—Nov. 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne.	128 17 6.	550 0 0.	..	640 10 0.	7 0 0—Oct. 1861
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales.	12 6 0.	10 0 0.	..	0 2 6.	0 2 6—Sept. 1861
512	East Basset (tin), Redruth (S.E.).	29 10 0.	68 0 0.	..	90 0 0.	3 0 0—Sept. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer (S.E.).	2 14 6.	27 2 1/2.	..	1 10 0.	0 12 0—Oct. 1861
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire.	32 0 0.	45 0 0.	..	78 10 0.	1 0 0—Oct. 1861
1040	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire.	5 0 0.	—	..	20 3 4.	0 10 0—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath.	4 0 0.	—	..	41 3 0.	0 2 6—June, 1860
7800	Foxdale (L.) [2560 £25 pd., 240 £10 pd.].	35 0 0.	—	..	64 12 7.	1 12 0—Sept. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon.	4 0 0.	—	..	75 5 0.	0 3 0—Sept. 1861
6000	Great South Toigus (S.E.), Redruth.	0 14 6.	4 1/2 5.	..	7 13 6.	0 3 0—June, 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage.	18 0 0.	13 1/4 14.	..	1 0 0.	0 10 0—July, 1861
5000	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston (S.E.).	40 0 0.	5 1/2 6.	..	1 12 6.	0 7 6—Sept. 1861
1024	Herodasot (L.), near Liskeard (S.E.).	8 10 0.	40 0 0.	..	16 5 0.	0 15 0—Oct. 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company.	92 6 2.	27 1/2 39.	..	7 10 0.	0 15 0—Sept. 1861
100	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just.	2 10 0.	95 0 0.	..	1091 0 0.	5 0 0—May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	18 10 0.	110 0 0.	..	877 10 0.	2 0 0—Oct. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon.	4 10 0.	9 1/2 10.	..	1 6 0.	0 5 0—Oct. 1861
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), L., Somerset.	3 10 0.	—	..	2 1 0.	0 2 6—May, 1861
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.), (L.), Wrexham.	7 0 0.	14 1/2 15.	..	14 7 11.	0 6 0—Aug. 1861
30000	Miners Gt. Con. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal).	7 0 0.	15 0 0.	..	15 7 11.	0 18 0—Oct. 1861
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold.	4 0 0.	25 0 0.	..	0 3 6.	0 1 0—Sept. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Consols.	1 6 0.	2 1/2 2 1/2.	..	0 2 6.	0 2 6—Aug. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth.	2 3 4.	5 1/2 5 1/2.	..	0 10 0.	0 10 0—Mar. 1861
1366	North Gribbler, Redruth.	2 7 6.	—	..	0 2 0.	0 2 0—May, 1860
6000	North Great Work, Breage.	1 3 0.	—	..	0 8 1 0.	1 3 0—Nov. 1861
5000	Ossled (lead), Flintshire.	0 8 0.	—	..	36 9 6.	0 8 0—Nov. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop., tin), Blazey (S.E.).	1 2 6.	7 1/4 7 1/4.	..	12 10 0.	2 10 0—Sept. 1861
200	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey (L.).	60 0 0.	—	..	448 0 0.	0 55 0—May, 1861
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanfyllter.	100 0 0.	48 0 0.	..	60 15 0.	1 0 0—April, 1861
1172	Pobberly (tin), St. Agnes.	10 6 7.	45 0 0.	..	1250 0 0.	100 0 0—Quarterly.
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.).	10 6 7.	45 0 0.	..	356 0 0.	5 0 0—Sept. 1861
16	Rhosmor.	50 0 0.	—	..	102 10 0.	1 0 0—April, 1861
512	South Caradon (cop., tin), St. Cleer (S.E.).	1 5 0.	310 0 0.	..	357 5 0.	1 0 0—Nov. 1861
512	South Toigus (S.E.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0.	44 46.	..	9 15 0.	1 0 0—June, 1861
496	South Wheal Fortune, Illogan (S.E.).	18 9 0.	115 0 0.	..	484 0 0.	0 15 0—May, 1861
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just.	31 17 9.	45 0 0.	..	5 6 0.	0 2 6—Jan. 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	8 0 0.	31 0 0.	..	7 10 0.	0 10 0—Oct. 1861
5000	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Berraston (S.E.).	4 10 0.	14 0 0.	..	52 0 0.	2 0 0—May, 1861
6000	Tincroft (tin), Pool, Illogan (S.E.).	6 1/2 7 1/4.	—	..	8 15 0.	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
672	Trevelyan (tin), St. Ives.	11 10 0.	100 0 0.	..	22 0 0.	5 0 0—Sept. 1861
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston.	87 10 0.	100 0 0.	..	14 10 0.	0 3 0—June, 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron.	11 13 10.	16 10 1/2 11 1/2.	..	98 11 3.	0 10 0—Sept. 1861
256	West Basset (copper), Helston (S.E.).	1 10 0.	16 0 0.	..	45 0 0.	1 0 0—May, 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop., tin), Liskeard (S.E.).	5 0 0.	45 0 0.	..	0 14 0.	0 2 0—May, 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap.	37 0 0.	60 0 0.	..	322 0 0.	7 0 0—Oct. 1861
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper).	7 10 0.	4 1/2 0.	..	929 0 0.	0 2 0—Oct. 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne (S.E.).	47 10 0.	305 0 0.	..	26 0 10.	0 10 0—Oct. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan (S.E.).	2 6 0.	70 75.	..	0 10 0.	0 10 0—Feb. 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop., tin), Redruth (S.E.).	5 0 0.	75 80.	..	11 10 0.	1 0 0—Oct. 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap.	30 0 0.	35 0 0.	..	8 0 0.	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Perrier.	2 5 0.	8 0 0.	..	69 0 0.	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon.	60 0 0.	90 0 0.	..	280 5 0.	7 0 0—June, 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea.	3 10 0.	18 0 0.	..	285 13 0.	5 0 0—Sept. 1861
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.).	1 7 2.	6 1/2 0.	..	43 17 6.	2 0 0—Oct. 1861
4800	Wheal Luddock (lead), St. Ives.	2 10 8.	2 1/2 2 1/2.	..	—	—
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. (S.E.).	3 6 0.	42 0 0.	..	—	—
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant.	8 6 0.	44 0 0.	..	—	—
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheneg (S.E.).	8 0 0.	15 0 0.	..	—	—
80	Wheal Orville, St. Just, Cornwall.	70 0 0.	80 0 0.	..	—	—
5000	Wicklow (copper), L., Wicklow.	5 0 0.	5 1/2 5 1/2.	..	—	—

(\*) Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth.	1 10 0.	30 0 0.	..	0 10 0.	0 10 0—Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack (S.E.).	3 1 0.	166 0 0.	..	20 3 0.	0 2 6—Jan. 1859
1624	Bullewidden (tin), St. Just.	11 15 0.	12 0 0.	..	12 5 0.	0 5 0—Jan. 1854
1200	Brightdale & Froggatt Grove, Derby.	3 0 0.	3 1/2 0.	..	3 0 0.	0 3 0—Jan. 1856
200	Brynfroth Hall (lead), Flintshire.	18 10 0.	35 0 0.	..	14 0 0.	0 2 0—Oct. 1860
2500	Central (tin), L. E. 11.	1 10 0.	—	..	0 13 0.	0 4 0—Sept. 1859
5000	Charlotte United, Ferrantunth.	2 13 0.	21 0 0.	..	0 13 0.	0 4 0—Sept. 1859
2000	Collacomb (copper), Lamerton.	5 5 0.	12 0 0.	..	3 5 0.	0 8 0—Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne.	20 0 0.	12 0 0.	..	85 0 0.	2 0 0—June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth.	48 0 0.	110 0 0.	..	2 10 0.	2 10 0—Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper).	5 6 3.	6 0 0.	..	0 10 0.	0 2 6—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt.	39 2 15.	—	..	16 7 6.	1 10 0—Mar. 1857
18000	Drake Wals (tin, copper), Calstock.	2 1 0.	7 1/2 1.	..	0 13 6.	0 2 0—Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (all-lead), Kenwyn, Kea.	3 5 0.	—	..	0 7 6.	0 2 6—Jan. 1858
128	East Fowey (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	24 5 0.	240 0 0.	..	308 0 0.	2 10 0—Aug. 1858
700	East Lovell (tin), Pool, Illogan.	2 15 0.	—	..	74 10 0.	0 10 0—July, 1859
6000	General Mining Co. (cop. rel.), (cop. rel.).	5 0 0.	5 1/2 5 1/2.	..	1 0 0.	0 1 0—Sept. 1859
486	Gribbler and St. Aubyn (cop.) (S.E.).	18 10 0.	16 14 16.	..	23 0 0.	1 0 0—July, 1858
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe.	100 0 0.	110 0 0.	..	221 10 0.	7 10 0—Feb. 1857
200	Harward United (lead), Flintshire.	40 0 0.	10 0 0.	..	3 0 0.	1 10 0—July, 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cais (S.E.).	4 19 0.	4 1/2 3 1/4.	..	2 16 0.	0 2 6—Nov. 1856
8000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington.	4 8 0.	21 0 0.	..	0 6 0.	0 2 0—Feb. 1856
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man.	100 0 0.	1200 0 0.	..	1490 0 0.	0 50 0—Oct. 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down.	50 0 0.	35 0 0.	..	88 0 0.	1 0 0—Sept. 1858
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne.	18 0 0.	18 0 0.	..	157 0 0.	4 0 0—Sept. 1853
512	Rosewar United (tin), Gwinnar.	19 6 0.	22 1/2 20 22 1/2.	..	23 10 0.	0 2 6—July, 1858
12000	Rortidge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch (S.E.).	0 16 0.	0 16 0.	..	0 10 0.	0 2 6—July, 1858
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell.	19 0 0.	285 0 0.	..	60 0 0.	0 20 0—June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth.	2 7 0.	—	..	0 3 6.	0 1 0—Feb. 1858
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion.	0 6 0.	2 0 0.	..	0 13 6.	0 3 0—Mar. 1860
20000	Way of Towry (lead), Marazion (S.E.).	0 13 6.	—	..	0 9 0.	0 1 0—July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth.	16 15 0.	3 1/2 0.	..	33 1 0.	0 10 0—April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just.	15 0 0.	16 0 0.	..	4 0 0.	1 0 0—Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock (S.E.).	7 6 0.	2 1/2 2 1/2.	..	15 0 0.	0 5 0—Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Gwilt (tin), Perranruthoe.	2 10 0.	12 1/2 12 1/2.	..	0 15 0.	0 2 0—Mar. 1859
4000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes.	16 0 0.	—	..	0 15 0.	0 2 0—Feb. 1858
246	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron.	33 0 0.	7 0 0.	..	31 0 0.	1 0 0—Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper).	15 13 0.	9 0 0.	..	0 10 0.	0 10 0—May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne.	58 10 0.	107 1/2 114 116.	..	131 15 0.	1 10 0—Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard (S.E.).	5 17 0.	16 1/2 17 1/2.	..	43 15 0.	1 0 0—Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinnar.	13 2 6.	5 0 0.	..	10 2 6.	0 7 6—Jan. 1864

## FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5 0 0.	116 0 0.	..	985 0 0.	5 0 0—June, 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba (S.E.).	40 0 0.	36 0 0.	..	97 12 0.	1 0 0—July, 1861
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile (S.E.).	16 0 0.	—	..	6 8 0.	0 5 0—Jan. 1861
18000	East Indian Con. Calcutta (L.).	10 10 0.	—	..	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
70000	English and Australian (S.E.).	5 0 0.	3 1/2 0.	..	1 5 0.	0 2 6—Aug. 1861
28000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S.E.).	20 0 0.	23 1/2 23 1/2.	..	18 5 0.	1 0 0—June, 1861
16000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia (S.E.).	1 0 0.	2 1/2 2 1/2.	..	0 8 0.	0 2 0—June, 1861
16000	Linares (L.), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.).	3 0 0.	8 0 0.	..	8 6 2.	0 3 4—July, 1861
10000	Lusitania (cop. rel.), Portugal (S.E.).	2 0 0.	2 1/2 0.	..	0 18 9.	0 1 6—Aug. 1861
108315	Marquiza and New Granada (S.E.).	1 0 0.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	..	0 9 0.	1 6 0—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (cop. rel.), Clunes (S.E.).	1 0 0.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	..	0 4 0.	0 1 0—July, 1861
11000	St. John del Rey (L.), Brazil (S.E.).	15 0 0.	51 1/2 52 1/2.	..	43 5 0.	2 10 0—June, 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company (L.).	1 0 0.	1 1/2 0.	..	0 2 0.	0 2 0—June, 1860

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quanganen (cop.) (L.).	4 10 0.	3 0 0.	..	4 5 0.	0 15 0—Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land (L.), N. Z. (L.).	10 0 0.	3 1/2 0.	..	16 per cent.	—Nov. 1859
10000	Pontalbag (all-lead), France (S.E.).	20 0 0.	4 0 0.	..	1 0 0.	0 0 0—June, 1855
48174	Unit, Mexican (all.), Mexico (S.E.).	28 5 0.	9 0 0.	..	1 16 6.	0 4 0—Feb. 1859

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.		Last Pr.		Bus. done.		Last Call.	
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6.	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	..	Sept. 1885
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	16 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Dec. 1885
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Jan. 1886
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Jan. 1885
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Jan. 1886
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0.	—	8 1/2	—	—	—	..	Fully paid
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	..	Fully paid
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £1]	1 0 0.	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	..	Sept. 1885
10000	East Rand, South Africa, Rand Mining Co. of Norway [L. £2]	0 18 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	April 1886
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica [S.E.]	0 18 0.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	Sept. 1885
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Fully paid
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0.	—	2	—	1 1/2	2 1/2	..	Fully paid
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	..	Fully paid
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Fully paid
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0.	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	..	June 1886
10000	Laguna (silver), Peru [L. £1]	0 12 6.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	Nov. 1885
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	Nov. 1885
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	Nov. 1885
10000	New Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 15 0.	—	3 1/2	—	3 1/2	—	..	Nov. 1885
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	April 1886
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0.	—	2	—	3 1/2	—	..	Nov. 1885
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £2]	3 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	May 1886
2000	St. John's United, Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Fully paid
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20000 Pref. Shares]	10 12 1/2.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	Nov. 1885
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Oct. 1885
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £2]	4 0 0.	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	..	July 1886
25425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0.	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	..	Fully paid
90000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	..	Fully paid